هكذا من الاصل

...HER—PARIS: Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 15-24 (59-...). ...similar. LONDON: Tuesday, rain. Temp. 15-22 ...sday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: ...y. Temp. 21-33 (70-91). NEW YORK: Tuesday, ...19-28 (66-83).
...TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh.	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	3.00 Din	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	17 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	I.£22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc
Cyprus	250 Mils	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P	Lebanon	0.275	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr
Eire	22 P.	Libya	Din 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	22 D

...30,009 *R PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1979 Established 1887

After Coup d'Etat

...quatorial Guinea President ...aid Holding Out With Guard

...m Agency Dispatches

...O, Aug. 6 — Equatorial ...allen president, Macias ...s still at large and is ...with his bodyguard ...ome town on the coun... ...land, Spanish officials

...eports from the country ...he had been arrested by ...aders in a bloodless

...Foreign Ministry offi... ...the new military revolu... ...uncil had appealed to the ...president to surrender ...oodshed.

...ials said it was not clear ...ident Macias was hold... ...ut he was either at the ...Iomgomo, near the Ga... ...or in the nearby village ...yong. They said that Lt. ...g Nguema Mba Nzogo, ...hief who led the coup, ...nt Macias' nephew.

...ile, Spanish Foreign ...Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, ...Rio de Janeiro yester... ...ssed Spain's "satisfac... ...pledges by the new gov... ...o follow a democratic ...these years in which the ...ople suffered so much."

...usands Have Fled

...third of the 300,000 ...who lived in the former ...lony at its independence ...still there. Spanish offi... About 6,000 fled to ...l, thousands more to ...g African nations to es... ...Macias' harsh rule. Span...ish officials said Mr. Macias had kept 28,000 political opponents at forced labor.

Malabo radio, monitored in Gabon, said tonight that the country's new leaders ordered all provincial and regional officers to Malabo, the capital, for a meeting tomorrow. The capital is on Macias Nguema Island, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of the country's mainland.

Meanwhile, a businessman who left Equatorial Guinea 15 days ago said today that the country's new leader, Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema, made his coup because President Macias had killed his brother, a member of Mr. Macias' personal guard.

Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema's wife, Celestina Lima, arrived at Las Palmas in the Canary Islands on Friday, only hours before the coup, the Spanish Europa Press news agency reported.

"The push that was needed to oust the dictator was the last purge in which five members of his personal guard, among them the new leader's brother, were killed," Constantino Ekong said in an interview.

Mr. Ekong said Mr. Macias had Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema's brother and the others, all members of his family, shot when they protested that they had not been paid for eight months. He said the president employed only relatives in his guard because of fear of plots against his life.

However, a leader of the Guinean exiled opposition said in Madrid today that the coup was nothing more than a ploy to attract vital foreign aid to the country.

Antonio Ondo, secretary-general of the Social Democrat opposition movement National Action for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea, said the new strongman had recently acted as his uncle's executioner when, as army chief of staff, he had repressed all dissent against the regime.

"What has happened is not a coup, not even a palace coup," said Mr. Ondo. "It is nothing more than a transference of power . . . nothing has changed." Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema has announced since the takeover that he will respect the United Nations declaration of human rights and has declared an amnesty for political prisoners that could include up to 5,000 persons.

In a broadcast on the state radio, the new rulers said that life in the nation has been grim. They said that villages have been abandoned. Arbitrary arrests have become normal procedure. About 50 to 60 victims have been assassinated daily for imaginary plots.

Confirmed Reports

The radio report and others, monitored in Paris and Libreville, confirmed what human rights organizations, refugees and foreign diplomats have asserted for years.

The Organization of African Unity has turned a blind eye to these charges. At its summit meeting in Monrovia, Liberia, last month, Ugandan President Godfrey Binaissa called for a condemnation of the regime in Equatorial Guinea. But the summit had his remarks stricken from the record.

Under President Macias' rule, the country became one of the Soviet Union's closest allies in Africa. The embassies of the United States and all other Western nations except France were expelled. Mr. Macias' portraits were displayed everywhere, including the churches of this predominantly Roman Catholic country.

President Macias, a low-level civil servant in the Spanish colonial regime, was elected presient in 1968 when the former Spanish colony became independent.


United Press International
Francisco Macias Nguema (1968 photo)

Macias Led Nation 'Out of World'

"God created Equatorial Guinea according to the wishes of Papa Macias, and without Papa Macias, Equatorial Guinea would not exist." — Official slogan.

By Charles P. Wallace

NAIROBI, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Francisco Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea never matched the notoriety of his old friend and supporter, Ugandan dictator Idi Amin. But before he was overthrown, the "president for life" had turned his tiny, once prosperous West African country into a concentration camp of horrors that ranked among the world's most brutal tyrannies.

Reports have said that Mr. Macias was ousted in a bloodless military coup Friday night, and that the country was being governed by a revolutionary military council pledged to safeguard human rights. Mr. Macias, 57, had ruled the former colony of Spanish Guinea since it attained independence in 1968.

By the time of his ouster, between 100,000 and 250,000 of Equatorial Guinea's 400,000 people had fled into exile. For thousands of others who remained behind, his rule meant a nightmare of slave labor, capricious imprisonment, and, often, sadistic execution.

In one gruesome episode reported by refugees, Mr. Macias celebrated Christmas Eve in 1975 by having 150 persons shot and hanged in the national soccer stadium, to the strains of "Those Were the Days."

A report by the International Commission of Jurists estimated that 40,000 persons were in forced labor on the country's estates and plantations. Mr. Macias expelled thousands of Nigerians from the farms in 1975 — and found no one willing to work them.

Even his wife Monica joined the exodus. After she arrived in Spain and cleaned out Mr. Macias' secret Swiss bank account, the president raged and decreed that henceforth

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Black Leaders Skeptical Over Rhodesia Plan

By William F. Nicholson

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 6 (AP) — The peace plan for Zimbabwe Rhodesia worked out here by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and other Commonwealth leaders has taken black nationalist leaders by surprise.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who became the first black prime minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia May 29 following elections in April, described the accord as an "insult" but he stopped short of rejecting it. A spokesman for Joshua Nkomo, whose 15,000 Patriotic Front guerrillas are based in Zambia, was skeptical of the plan but refrained from issuing an official rejection.

In London, the plan split Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party. Furious right-wing Conservative lawmakers condemned it as pandering to terrorism, warned that it would bring neither peace nor honor and said that it would discredit Conservatives in the eyes of British voters.

"Its a black day for Britain and the Conservative Party," said Julian Amery, minister of state at the British Foreign Office from 1972 until 1974.

But other members of Mrs. Thatcher's party and members of the opposition Labor Party welcomed it.

Michael Latham, a Conservative, said that Mrs. Thatcher had shown "immense diplomatic skill" and that the Commonwealth plan was "solid and worthwhile."

The Labor Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, Gwyneth Dunwoody, said: "This is a complete volte-face by Mrs. Thatcher. . . This is the first time it has been admitted by [the Conservatives] that the constitution is defective. The Labor Party has said all along that it is defective."

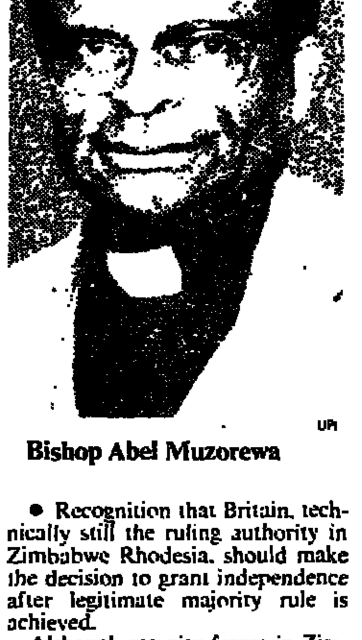
Caught Unprepared

Patriotic Front guerrilla representatives here were hurriedly putting together a statement on the plan and one guerrilla source admitted that they had been caught unprepared.

The plan was devised during a break in the weeklong biennial conference of leaders of Commonwealth nations — the association of Britain and its former colonies. It involved intense negotiations between Britain and black African Commonwealth countries, which have supported the guerrilla war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The peace plan includes:

- A cease-fire in the seven-year-old bush war that has killed 15,000 on both sides.
- An end to economic sanctions imposed when independence was unilaterally declared in 1965.
- An all-parties conference of Zimbabwe leaders and guerrillas.
- A new constitution that reduces, but does not eliminate, protection for the 4-percent white minority.
- British-supervised democratic elections in which all parties can take part.


UPI
Bishop Abel Muzorewa

- Recognition that Britain, technically still the ruling authority in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, should make the decision to grant independence after legitimate majority rule is achieved.

Although security forces in Zimbabwe Rhodesia have managed to contain the escalating guerrilla war, morale is slipping among the 250,000 whites, who are leaving at the rate of 1,000 a month. Yet, the guerrillas have failed to gain the upper hand in seven years of insurgency — despite substantial supplies of weapons from the Communist bloc — and the black African countries that provide them with bases have themselves suffered from the war.

Zambia has shortages of the most basic consumer goods because of disrupted road and rail links, and has been the target of numerous cross-border raids by Rhodesian air and ground forces. Mozambique has similar problems.

Botswana has about 20,000 war refugees in its territory and wants to get rid of them. It also depends on Rhodesian rails for its imports and exports. Tanzania is in debt because of its war against Idi Amin, the ousted leader of Uganda, and has its ports clogged with Zambian goods that have been diverted from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...ing Programs Stall

...nian Economy Slides ...pite Steady Revenues

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

...Aug. 6 (NYT) — Iran is ...the peculiar position of ...reat deal of money but ...spend it. The result is ...onomy is sinking into a ...ssion.

...months of continuing ...d fundamental disrup... ...e economy, Iran is flush ...— nearly $12 billion of ...es so far this year — ...s up every day as more ...ts are deposited in foreign bank accounts around the world.

Economic experts in Iran, including officials of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic government, say the problem is how to transfer the hard-currency from oil earnings into usable funds within Iran. With most of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's ambitious industrialization projects scratched from the new budget, Iran has little in the way of new projects on which to spend its money.

"The whole posture of the government is to cut, dismantle and destroy," an Iranian banker said as he prepared to leave the country last month. "There are no new economic plans," he said, "no hope for growth, no vision of the industrial future of this country. There is nothing for us to do here; no point in staying."

Economic experts in Iran say that the spending problem is compounded by other difficulties.

- **Despite the oil wealth of the United Arab Emirates, the country is experiencing an economic slowdown which planners say points up an urgent need for greater coordination of development plans. Story: Page 7.**

which are locking the country's economy into a vicious circle:

- An alarming loss of skilled managers, bankers and other professionals, who are fleeing the country, abandoning their factories, hospitals, banks and other vital institutions to the unskilled.
- A severe liquidity crunch as millions of Iranians hold their savings out of banks because of uncertainties about future government financial plans.
- A sweeping rebellion among Iranian workers both in the private and public sector, making it impossible to achieve a steady level of productivity in any industry.
- A sudden end in construction — the mainstay of Iran's economic boom until the February revolution — which has left at least 1 million workers unemployed.
- An accute shortage of raw materials, spare parts and intermediate goods, because of disruptions of imports, that is strangling Iran's infant industries.

Currency Curbs

Iranian experts say that the cash crunch has been exacerbated by financial restrictions imposed by the new regime. Iranians, who have been accustomed to a free-exchange system that allowed them to buy dollars with Iranian rials, can no longer do so. Under new regulations, a ceiling of $3,000 is placed on how much foreign currency a citizen can have. Iranians are entitled to claim the money only if they show a valid passport and receive

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...Premier ...sses Bid ...Support

...Aug. 6 (IHT) — Shah...tiar, Iran's former pre... ...told Newsweek that he ...n his opposition cam... ...a democratic, secular ...nt in Iran, in place of ...ic regime. In an inter... ...h Newsweek's Elaine ...Mr. Bakhtiar said: "I ...g contact with Iranians ...le and outside Iran . . . ...f my supporters."

...khtiar spoke in his suite ...hotel near the Champs... ...n his most extensive in... ...ince he reappeared in ...week after almost six ...hiding.

...d that there is common ...ground between himself ...lerate religious leaders ...the Ayatollah Kazem ...adari and the present ...Mehdi Bazargan, add... ...hat does not rule out the ...y of his eventual return ...premier.

...ts from the interview:

...WEEK: Why have you ...o come into public view ...his particular time?

...akhtiar: The moment ...hosen for any particular ...for a long time, events ...d me from acting, and I ...main in hiding in Iran. ...came here some time ...s a bit tired. After tak... ...to rest up, I decided to ...olitical life.

...this point in time, can ...away from an Islamic ...oward a liberal, demo... ...vernment?

...do not think that the ...government will resolve ...r problem in Iran. It has ...this over the past five ...It cannot resolve prob... ...ocial or political or espe... ...political terms. Ayatol... ...ollah] Khomeini can nei... ...orwards nor backwards. ...forward, it will lead to ...or communism. If he ...ck, he would have to

...inued on Page 2, Col. 7)


AP
Marcus Hooper

Younger Boy Swims Channel

From Agency Dispatches

DOVER, England, Aug. 6 — Kevin Anderson of South Africa, who on Saturday became the youngest person to swim the English Channel, had only a day to enjoy the title before it was stripped from him by another 12-year-old, Marcus Hooper of Britain. Marcus is three months younger than Kevin.

The Channel Swimming Association reported last night that the tides had beaten Marcus, but when the South London boy returned to England early today the association's observers on the launch that crossed the channel with him said he had completed the 21-mile swim from England to France.

Kevin still holds the record time for a channel crossing by a 12-year-old. He was clocked in 12 hours, 25 minutes, against Marcus' time of 14 hours, 37 minutes.

Jerusalem Angered by Move on UN Resolution

Egypt-Israel Autonomy Talks Shaken

By Edward Cody

HAIFA, Israel, Aug. 6 (WP) — Egypt abruptly brought the disputed effort to amend UN Security Council Resolution 242 into the Palestinian autonomy talks today, angering Israel and raising an unforeseen threat to the future of the negotiations.

Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir, a key member of the Israeli negotiating team, said the Egyptian move "created a shift on a central issue which will obligate Israel to re-examine all the factors."

The team leader, Interior Minister Joseph Burg, was quoted by the government-run Israeli radio as saying Israel would review its obligations under the peace treaty to participate in the talks if the key UN resolution is changed as endorsed by Egypt.

Taken together, the statements were seen as an indirect threat to pull out of the autonomy talks, now in their fifth plenary session, if the moves under way at UN headquarters among U.S. and Arab diplomats produce a substantial amendment to the 12-year-old resolution that is the basis of Middle East peace efforts.

Cabinet Message

It was reported here that the Israeli Cabinet also had warned the Carter administration in a message relayed by the Israeli ambassador yesterday that it would reconsider its treatment commitments on the talks if the resolution was altered.

The Israeli outrage reflected a strong desire to keep the dispute over the amendment proposal separate from the talks here on setting up self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank. It also was a measure of the extreme sensitivity here to any suggestion that involves linking, even indirectly, the Palestine Liberation Organization to the autonomy talks.

Premier Mustapha Khalil, the chief Egyptian negotiator, touched off the dispute in the closing minutes of the second of today's full negotiating sessions. Egypt endorses a balanced amendment to Resolution 242, he said, because this could bring into the negotiations the Palestinians, who are the main subject matter.

Sources present at the talks said Mr. Khalil's statement seemed to come out of the blue, apparently the fruit of a decision to get Egypt on record in the talks as supporting Arab moves to amend the resolution and induce Palestinians to cooperate in the peace talks.

To the Israelis, the Khalil declaration seemed to be the latest in a series of developments they regard as damaging to their position. In addition, the United States is reported cooperating in the moves to amend Resolution 242 and this has troubled the Israelis even more.

Earthquake Rocks San Francisco; Damage Light, 6 Said Hospitalized

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 (AP) — The strongest earthquake to strike northern California in 13 years jolted the San Francisco area for 30 seconds today, shaking skyscrapers, downing power lines and interrupting telephone service.

The University of California at Berkeley said that the quake measured 5.9 on the Richter scale. It was centered 70 miles south of here on the Calaveras Fault.

No Major Damage

No major damage was reported, but early reports said that six persons were hospitalized in Hollister, near the epicenter, most suffering heart attacks. Authorities said that a woman in Santa Cruz County broke her hip when she was knocked to the ground.

Windows were shattered in San Benito County, near the epicenter, and a mobile home was knocked from its foundation in the southern part of the county. The quake was felt as far away as the Monterey Peninsula, 100 miles south, and the San Joaquin Valley, 200 miles to the southeast, where it shook the towns of Merced, Fresno and Visalia.

The tremor shook highrise buildings in separate rolling jolts.

"It was the strongest one I've felt in 10 years living in San Francisco," said Mike Pechner, a radio reporter who was at the Civic Center when the earthquake struck. "I could see the lightpost going, oscillating, probably about six to eight inches."

Karel Kramer of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. said that an earthquake plate designed to buckle and absorb shock to the building did so in the company's headquarters in central San Francisco.

"It sounded like an explosion — a sharp jolt with a loud explosive type noise," said Susan Ager at the San Jose Mercury-News. "It rolled like a small boat in heavy seas. It was scary. Everyone in the newsroom just gasped. Things were rattling but nothing broke."

3 Give Up After Hijacking Plane to Lisbon, Geneva

GENEVA, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Three deserters from the Spanish Foreign Legion surrendered peacefully to Swiss police today after a 24-hour hijacking that began in the Canary Islands.

The three men — two Frenchmen and a Chilean — took over the Iberia Airlines DC-9 last night after deserting their Foreign Legion camp on the island of Fuerteventura.

They first forced the pilot to fly to Lisbon where they refused a Portuguese offer of asylum and demanded to go to Switzerland.

After 14½ hours at the Lisbon airport, the hijackers released the 12 passengers and three cleaning personnel and the stewardess held hostage on the plane. All those released were Spaniards.

With the pilot and co-pilot aboard, the men then flew to Geneva after Switzerland said they could land on the condition they surrendered.

Swiss officials said that the three would be charged with air piracy and kidnapping — charges that carry a maximum sentence of 20 years at hard labor.

"If the Spanish government asks for their extradition, the men could then be sent to Spain but only after standing trial in Switzerland," an official said.

"Their only motive for deserting and hijacking the plane was that they were simply fed up with Legion life," he said.

The hijackers were identified as Noel Edwards Seijen, 29, and Jean Francois Lyschik, 24, both of France, and Sergio Munoz Carvajal, 22, of Chile.

U.S. Pesticide Firm's Waste Allegedly Poisoned Wells

Files Say Discharges Were Concealed for 4 Years

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — For almost four years, the managers of the Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp., withheld evidence from California officials that pesticides dumped illegally at the plant in Lathrop had poisoned local drinking wells, according to documents released recently by the House Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation.

Internal memorandums and laboratory reports show that Hooker had known for years that its discharges of pesticide, fertilizer and nitrates were infiltrating drinking wells at their factory, drinking and cattle-watering wells on the property of neighboring farmers and ponds in local fields.

The documents also show that the Houston management of the corporation knew at least as early as July, 1975, that the plant was breaking California state law by pouring five tons of pesticides a year into an unlined lagoon from which they filtered into the water table and thus into wells.

However, the memorandums also show that the company began to take corrective steps on its own the next year, without disclosing publicly the information it had accumulated on those discharges.

The dumping practices of Hooker Chemical at its plants across the country are under investigation by the Justice Department and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The company memorandums show that it followed a pattern in White Springs, Fla., Montague, Mich., and Niagara Falls, N.Y., of not mentioning to the authorities that the chemicals it produced were getting into local water supplies.

A significant aspect of the Lathrop case, according to Rep. Bob Eckhardt, the Texas Democrat who was chairman of the subcommittee's hearings into the toxic waste dumping situation in the country, is that California had "the earliest and one of the strongest sets of environmental laws of any state."

"While there was no rush to disclose information to California officials," Rep. Eckhardt said, "the threat of action that the laws implied prompted Hooker's cleanup."

The company did not tell the California Regional Water Quality Control Board that it had been discharging pesticides between 1964 and 1976 until last March, when state officials found traces of one of those pesticides, DBCP or dibromochloropropane, in local wells.

In 1976, the plant began hauling all the waste water from its pesticides operations to a state-licensed dump after reports from its environmental engineers pointed up the dangers. And in August, 1977, the use of DBCP was banned in California after scientists decided that some workers at the Lathrop plant had been sterilized by exposure to it.

When the Water Quality Control Board learned of the years of discharges last March, it ordered Hooker to stop discharging any polluted water and to present a plan for removing many acres of contaminated soil. The board also referred the company's violations to the California attorney general for possible civil and criminal action.

Engineers Urged Action

The company documents released by the subcommittee show that, long before the state became aware of the problems, Hooker's own environmental engineers were pleading for $2.58 million to stem the dumping, line storage ponds and do other cleanup work. The engineers included data showing that the wells in a three-mile radius had been contaminated by Hooker's dumping.

But documents concerning an environmental meeting the company held in Niagara Falls in September of last year show that requests to line the ponds were refused and that the chief environmental officer from the company's Houston headquarters was aware that Hooker was still violating California law.

The documents were obtained by the subcommittee in part as a result of a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., Hooker's parent company, and in part from discovery motions filed in a suit by the Mead Paper Corp., against Occidental, which had attempted to take over Mead last year.

Among the documents are a series of reports from April, 1975, to May, 1977, by Robert Edson, the plant's chief environmental engineer, to various company managers. In them, he states repeatedly that the company is threatening its neighbors, breaking the law and risking suits.

One report, dated April 29, 1975, reads: "Recently published California State Water Quality Control laws clearly state that we cannot percolate chemicals to ground water. The laws are extremely

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Mt. Etna Eruption Slows in Fourth Day

CATANIA, Sicily, Aug. 6 (AP) — Europe's highest volcano, Mount Etna, spewed molten lava for the fourth day in a row today with signs that its worst eruption in 20 years was slowing down, experts reported.

The black ashes that blanketed Catania and a vast area of eastern Sicily for three days stopped falling last night. Observers said the two most active craters at 2,950 meters and 2,874 meters were still pouring lava but at a slower pace, while two new craters at 1,500 meters were almost inactive.

Revolt Said Crushed

400 Reported Killed In Afghan Rebellion

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (AP) — About 400 Afghan Army loyalists and mutineers were killed yesterday in fighting in the heart of Kabul, an informed source said here on arrival from Afghanistan today.

The source, a Kabul resident who was in the city during the four-hour battle, said that the revolt was crushed by three Soviet-built helicopter gunships and 18 tanks. Jet fighters circled over the city but did not fire.

At least two of the pilots communicated in Russian by radio with Kabul airport where the helicopters are based, said the source, who asked not to be identified, as did other travelers interviewed.

The source, well-informed on Afghan affairs, said he was reliably told that both sides lost a total of about 400 men, mainly on the grounds of Kabul's Bala Hissar citadel. All travelers interviewed reported that calm returned to Kabul quickly after the afternoon fighting.

The uprising, the third army mutiny against the leftist regime of President Nur Mohammed Taraki since early March, confirmed growing dissension in the 90,000-man Afghan armed forces, which have battled a stubborn insurgency for much of Mr. Taraki's 15 months in power.

Afghanistan's state radio made no mention of mutinying soldiers, reporting only that Afghan troops had wiped out Pakistani and Iranian infiltrators. Pakistan has denied involvement.

It was the heaviest fighting in the Afghan capital since the April 27, 1978, coup which installed the pro-Soviet regime. The revolt began when three tanks rolled down from the citadel at about 12:30 p.m. yesterday and headed toward the former royal palace, where Mr. Taraki was believed to have convened a Cabinet meeting, the source said.

Intercepted by an army vehicle near the Jashan parade grounds, the tanks were destroyed by rocket-firing helicopters. The gunships then attacked the citadel, a historic fort that houses an army regiment, the source said.

The helicopters, making several sorties each, blasted the citadel for 2½ hours, he said. Of 18 tanks that surrounded the citadel, six entered firing, he said.

A number of pro-regime officers were believed to have been killed by mutineers, he said. When the citadel was retaken, Kabul's military command ordered that all troops there, whether friend or foe, be disarmed.

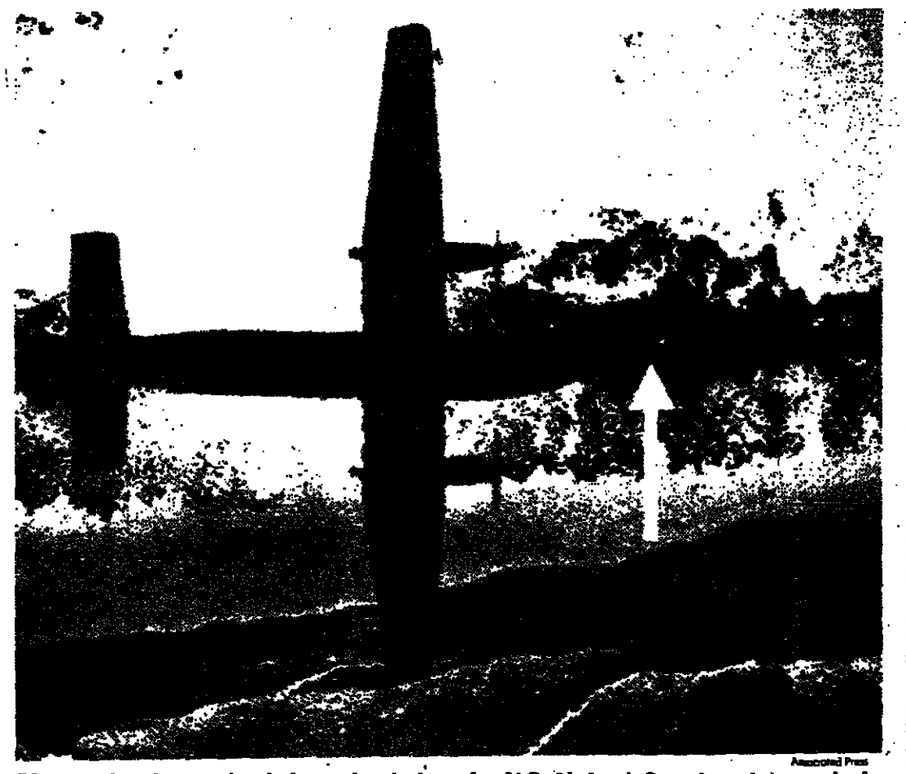
From the roof of the U.S. Embassy, American officials watched helicopters and jet fighters fly over the citadel, until an Afghan police officer demanded that they come down, said an embassy staff member who flew here from Kabul. "If those people don't get down from the roof, we are going to shoot," the official quoted the police as saying. He added, "Obviously, they thought we were directing it."

The start of the nightly curfew, recently changed from 11 p.m. to midnight for the Moslem Ramadan period, was moved back to 8 p.m. yesterday and announced by pamphlets dropped by army helicopters, an Austrian businessman said.

Italian Plumber Kills 4 Over Leaky Pipes

VERONA, Italy, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A plumber, enraged by water leaking into his shop from faulty pipes in the apartment above, went upstairs with a gun and killed a priest and three of the churchman's relatives, police said today.

Officers said the incident happened in a mountain village outside this northern Italian city yesterday. Officers said that the plumber, Renato Aldegheri, 41, took his gun, positioned himself outside a window of his neighbors' apartment and blasted its occupants as they watched television.



Associated Press

Picture taken last weekend shows the shadow of a U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration photoplane cast on a swath of oil on a Mexican beach about 60 miles south of Brownsville, Texas. One wingtip of plane's shadow is over the surf line; the arrow shows slick.

Oil Slick Moves Toward Coast of Texas

From Agency Dispatches

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 6 — The edges of the largest oil spill on record approached the Texas coast today as the U.S. government assembled an armada of men and machinery to battle a potential marine disaster.

Oil slicks were reported 8 miles south of the mouth of the Rio Grande yesterday and reconnaissance flights today charted their movement.

Coast Guard officials said winds and currents were slower than expected yesterday, so no major quantities of oil entered U.S. waters.

Oil "pancakes" 6 to 10 feet in diameter were spotted by reconnaissance planes, he said, and heavy oil and sheen covered many sections of the Gulf of Mexico 30 to 40 miles off the Mexican coast.

The Texas coast was not expected to be directly threatened until tomorrow. The priority, officials said, was to protect wildlife and marsh areas where some species of rare wildlife could become extinct if oil covered their breeding grounds.

Turtles Evacuated

Mexican officials yesterday flew thousands of rare Ridley turtles out to sea from their only known breeding ground, which is threatened by the oil.

Coast Guardsmen yesterday directed the installation of floating barriers at the mouth of the ship channel at Brownsville to protect inland waters. The channel remained open to ship traffic. Another boom was used to seal off a bay that is rich in oysters.

Skimming equipment, used to trap oil and pump it onto a barge, was also in the water and ready for use.

U.S. government personnel also began setting up skimming systems yesterday in Mexico's Bay of Campeche, where the oil well has been spewing petroleum daily since it blew out June 3. The well has dumped 1.71 million barrels of oil into the Gulf and experts say it may take another 30 days to bring it under control.

About eight miles south of the Rio Grande, heavier oil deposits washed up on Mexican beaches yesterday, the Coast Guard reported.

Withdraws From Fighting

Mauritania Renounces Claim to Saha

ALGIERS, Aug. 6 (AP) — Mauritania renounced all claims to the former Spanish Sahara, in an agreement signed here last night with the Algerian-sponsored Polisario Front guerrilla movement.

Mauritania's withdrawal from the Sahara war formalized a year-old truce between the guerrillas and the weaker of the two former allies — Mauritania and Morocco — that partitioned and annexed the mineral-rich former Spanish colony in late 1975.

Morocco took over the northern two-thirds of the territory, including one of the world's largest known phosphate deposits. The Moroccans were not involved in yesterday's agreement. After Mauritania had announced last Tuesday that it was ending its battle with the rebel forces, Morocco said on Wednesday that it intended to keep fighting.

The agreement was signed by Mauritanian Vice President Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi and Polisario's secretary-general, Bachir Mustapha Sayed. It declared that Mauritania had decided to abandon definitively the "unjust war" in the Western Sahara, in accordance with measures determined jointly "with the representatives of the Sahara people," the Polisario Front. These measures were not disclosed in the published text of the agreement.

Western sources said that the agreement was a diplomatic retreat by the Polisario Front, which had insisted in months of negotiations that Mauritania should not only abandon its part of the territory, known as the Tiris al Gharbia, but should also join Polisario in the war to drive Morocco out of the rest of it.

The published text made no reference to the estimated 7,000 Moroccan troops still stationed in northern Mauritania and in the Tiris al Gharbia to help protect settlements and key installations against Polisario attacks.

The agreement contained no mention of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by Polisario's Marxist leadership three years ago near its main base in the Algerian oasis of Tindouf. The Polisario front tried in vain to persuade the Mauritanians to recognize its exile government.

Nor does the agreement a resolution passed at the meeting of the Organizatic rican Unity last month call total cease-fire in the dispu tory and a referendum an estimated 100,000 inh Morocco and the Polisar have rejected both these c Polisario officials said that fire would favor Morocco, a referendum was unnece cause the Sahara populatio ready achieved self-deter through the Polisario Fron

Lightning Kills Climbers

NAGANO, Japan, Aug. 6 (Reuters). — Lightning killed two mountain climbers and injured four today on the 3,180-meter Yarigatake peak in the Japanese Alps, police said.

Bakhtiar Opens Campai To Regain Power in Ira

(Continued from Page 1)

grant liberties which he cannot grant. He would lose his prestige.

Q. What do you recommend?

A. Because of the gaps between the different social classes in Iran, we cannot be content with just liberalization. We must reform the economy in a different way, in a legal and democratic way.

Q. Then it's not too late?

A. Iran cannot change with the government it has. Something will absolutely have to change. My task, my obligation, will be like many other people's, to lead the country in this direction. This was always my goal.

Q. What are your political plans? Will you form an opposition movement?

A. Ideologically, for me, Mr. Khomeini is finished. I remain faithful to the ideas I've always had. I am staying in Paris, and I am making contact with Iranians both inside and outside Iran to propagate my ideas. I have to organize my supporters and form some sort of staff. My ultimate goal is that Iran become a free and democratic country. If the majority of the people in that regime vote for me, then I will be prime minister. I have the right to become anything I want in my country.



Shahpur Bakhtiar

Q. It has been rumored zargan himself protected s first days of the revolution

A. I never saw Bazar Khomeini's arrival. We t the phone once or twice work out a solution. government's fall, Bazarg protected me, but he showed good will towards

Q. How did you spenc months in hiding?

A. I stayed in a clo alone. I read a lot of maga newspapers — to kr informed. Despite the pr managed to send two ca the BBC in Tehran and This naturally upset th ment, and everybody a had to hide.

I spent five years in pri the shah so, I could ha five years like that un meini. From dictatorship tyship — it's all the same

Q. Looking back, wh think went wrong?

A. I saw from day to what I had predicted w true. I watched the depart shah, the coming of Khom chartered plane like No ark. When he arrived I him to say that he had named Bazargan and months Bazargan has a six times a day. "I am have no powers, I can do Bazargan has the san Hoveyda [Amir Abbas the former Iranian premi just a facade of power. n all.

Q. Why did your g fall?

A. My government dic a democratic way. We w an avalanche. Mr. Kho some other religious pe lost all understanding of try. As Mr. Bazargan hi he, Mr. Shariatmadari reached a compromise the rejected by Mr. Khon took at the results.

Q. In that case, do ye an eventual reconciliatic ance with Bazargan or w ate ayatollahs such as S dari?

A. There is a possib there is no contact. I he Mr. Bazargan for thi Clearly he is the prime the Islamic government powerless. As for Mr. dari, I know his ideas an his political insight, just h him as an important ret ure.

Q. What do you thi plan, proposed by Ayato Khalkhali to have a "red sassinate the shah?

A. First of all it's illega comical, ridiculous. It judgment of a sane man.

Q. What is the possi military coup in Iran you welcome it?

A. There is no danger action at the moment. military, the civilians, th the Communists, anyor Iranian people, want to or to support me, I cann them from doing so.

Q. In reality, is there a a military coup?

A. At present, no.

Q. And the possibility war?

A. Unfortunately, it's the embryonic stage.

Q. Do you believe y following in Iran?

A. Yes, there are son the middle class, the p geoisie, the intellectuals.

Q. When do you fores turn to Iran?

A. I will return the d legality and liberty.

Q. Will you ask Iran show of support — such or demonstrations?

A. Not for the moment possibility for the future.

Iranian Economy Slides Despite Steady Revenues

(Continued from Page 1)

permission to leave Iran to collect the funds.

The result of these restrictive monetary policies has been that a major source of the government's rial income has stopped flowing. Other sources of local-currency income destined for the Iranian treasury have also diminished. "All of a sudden, the traditional sources of circulating the money inside the country have dried up. There has not been any adequate tax collection in a year, the banks have no deposits to relend, the government has slashed the budget by one-third," an Iranian banker said. "We have all these dollars sitting out there, but no rials to spend inside Iran."

Further complicating the problem, the government, in an apparent effort to trap persons who smuggled rials out of the country before the revolution, has announced that it will issue a new currency this month and that all citizens will have to exchange their rials for it. To preserve any holdings smuggled out, Iranians would have to smuggle their rials back into the country.

The "money crunch," as economists in Iran call it, has been intensified by two other developments: the large raises — up to 400 percent — given to all government workers since last January to appease industrial unrest, and the virtual end to imports by the private sector, which has meant that merchants are holding their rials instead of buying dollars to pay for foreign goods they might have imported.

Iranian officials maintain that the $35-billion budget they have put together for the Iranian calendar year, which started in March, is similar in spending power to the prerevolutionary budget, although it is one-third less. "In actual spending money, it is the same. We just cut out money that the shah's ministers used to waste and steal," said Ali Akbar Moinfar, director of the powerful Plan and Budget Organization, which has overall responsibility for Iran's economic planning.

In fact, most of the spending cuts affect real economic activities. For instance, according to Mr. Moinfar, the army's budget has been trimmed to only $4 billion a year from $10 billion. Much of that money was going into construction of army, navy and air force bases — projects that created employment. Other major projects, such as the Tehran subway, nuclear power stations, a huge natural gas pipeline to the Soviet Union, highways and the Tehran airport have been cut, depriving more workers of employment and money.

No accurate figures exist on how many people are unemployed in Iran. "We don't have any correct estimate," said Ali Ardalan, minister of economy and finance, in a recent interview in Tehran. "We just don't know."

Some bankers here estimate that as many as 3 million workers may be unemployed in Iran. The government has set up an unemployment fund, but the mechanism for disbursing the money has broken down. As a result, Mr. Moinfar of the Plan and Budget Organization said, "We have only spent 10 percent of the money."

Food Priority

Government spending plans are fuzzy. International bankers say that the new budget is "incomprehensible" and has yet to be approved by Iran's Revolutionary Council. Even when approved, it will not add a single new project to Iran's industrial structure.

The budget says Iran will spend $2 billion on agriculture, a sector dear to the revolutionary leaders, who have repeatedly accused the shah of neglecting Iran's agriculture. But there are no plans for the disbursement of these funds.

Virtually the only area where hard currency is being released without restrictions is for food imports. Despite the months of crisis, there have been no major food shortages in Iran. Bankers say that Iran's food import bill has tripled from $3 billion a year to perhaps as much as $9 billion this year.

"This is a very sensitive area. The easiest way to fuel a counterrevolution is to let the people experience hunger," a French banker said. Consequently, the Iranian government is allowing food imports and expanding its food subsidy program. "We are having no problems collecting money for food imports," the French banker added.



United Press International

A BREAK IN BRAZIL — Premier Adolfo Suarez of Spain took a dip yesterday off the coast of Brazil. He is meeting with Brazilian officials, including President Joao Figueiredo, in hopes of strengthening relations between Spain and Brazil.

Macias Made His Country 'Drop Out of the World'

(Continued from Page 1)

no female child could be named Monica.

"First and foremost Equatorial Guinea is the concentration camp of Africa," said a report prepared in 1978 by the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund. "It is not an Auschwitz built for the extermination of a people, but a cottage-industry Dachau," wrote Robert Klinteberg, the report's author, who was one of the few observers to gain admittance to the country in recent years.

The tyranny began shortly after Mr. Macias, a member of the majority Fang tribe, was elected president of the country.

Equatorial Guinea is divided between the mainland province of Rio Muni, which is wedged between Cameroon and Gabon, and the island of Fernando Po, which Mr. Macias renamed after himself, but which islanders still affectionately call "Nanny Poo."

Mr. Macias, who is reportedly a teetotaler but a habitual user of drugs and marijuana, soon became obsessed with what he imagined to be plotting against him in the government. Within a few years, 10 of his 12 Cabinet ministers had been executed. All senior civil servants and two-thirds of the national assembly had been murdered, imprisoned or driven into exile.

A garrison of Spanish troops was expelled in 1969, and most of the 7,000 expatriates in residence followed soon after in fear for their lives. Mr. Macias expelled the United Nations in 1973. The U.S. Embassy closed three years later.

The jurists' commission described Mr. Macias as "utterly ruthless in the liquidation of political opponents." As another international agency put it, "After 1969, Equatorial Guinea slowly dropped out of the world."

Mr. Macias, who gave himself 46 titles including "The Unique Miracle," increasingly spent his time in isolation, rarely leaving his island retreat. An exception was a trip to China in 1977.

One of his pet projects was to devise a new method of execution. One was forcing victims to kneel in their cells while guards crushed their skulls with iron bars.

In one of his rare public statements of his personal philosophy, the former Spanish civil servant said: "The so-called intellectuals are the greatest problem facing Africa today. They are polluting our climate with foreign culture."

The legacy of his rule is likely to be felt for years to come. At independence, Equatorial Guinea had one of the highest per-capita income rates in Africa. Booming exports of cocoa, coffee and timber augured a prosperous future. Amnesty International, the human rights organization, said in an assessment last year that Equatorial Guinea was now "in shambles," and "its infrastructure, both human and physical, is devastated."

Cocoa production, for example, had dropped from 34,000 tons a year at independence to less than 3,000 tons. In 1967, 667 ships stopped to discharge freight and pick up cargo. Last year only 10 dared visit.

The country has only two doctors, and no medicine. The ministries of health, education, agriculture, construction and natural resources have had no budgets for years. Their offices in Malabo, the capital, are padlocked.

Mr. Macias' survival for so many years has been attributed by some observers to quiet support from the Soviet Union, China and Cuba. Cuban troops provided most of the security in the country.

There have been a number of attempts to overthrow Mr. Macias, including one by mercenaries who never left Spain because they could not get sufficient ammunition. Reports in London last year said that the expedition was inspired by author Frederick Forsyth, who reportedly based his novel "The Dogs of War" on the abortive exercise.

Few substantive reports about the country have emerged from firsthand reporting there. Mr. Macias made it a crime for a journalist to enter Equatorial Guinea.

Although the Macias regime was often embroiled in disputes with its neighbors, tradition dictated that, as in the case of Marshal Amin until recently, fellow African leaders withheld criticism of one of their brothers.

Skepticism On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

traditional routes. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, normally one of the Zimbabwe hardliners as head of the front-line states supporting the guerrillas, endorsed the plan — which he helped to devise — and repeated his support today, describing it as a "reasonable" solution.

Mrs. Thatcher, however, acknowledged that nobody could predict that the plan would succeed. "We just don't know what will happen," she said. "We have got the first stage over. We now have to start off and see how we get on."

Chikerema's Brother Killed

SALISBURY, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Four men, including a younger brother of James Chikerema, an opposition politician in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, were shot to death at a beer hall owned by the Chikerema family, his party said today.

Essiah Zhuwarara, the spokesman of Mr. Chikerema's Zimbabwe Democratic Party, consisting of politicians who recently broke away from Bishop Muzorewa's party, said that the slayings were carried out last night.

Officials in the police and military believed that guerrillas Mr. Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front were responsible for the shootings.

Banker Vanishes; Facing U.S Trial

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Michele Sindona, a Sicilian financier who faces fraud charges over his role in the biggest U.S. bank failure, has disappeared and his family in Italy said today he may have been kidnapped.

New York police and the FBI acknowledged that they were hunting for the missing financier, but said they could not confirm a kidnapping.

Mr. Sindona, 58, is wanted in Italy on fugitive charges and was due to stand trial in New York next month on charges of misappropriating $45 million from the now-defunct Franklin National Bank.

Forecasts Cambodian Famine

Thai Chief Sees Increased Refugee Flow

By William Chapman

BANGKOK, Aug. 6 (WP) — Premier Kriangsak Chamanan told U.S. congressmen today that the refugee problem will grow worse this fall because an expected famine in Cambodia will send many hungry people fleeing into Thailand.

According to congressmen, the Thai premier said a rice shortage will become critical in about two months, and estimated that only 5 or 6 percent of the Cambodians are even now able to support themselves by growing their own food.

In what appeared to be a gloomy assessment, Gen. Kriangsak also said that the refugee problem in his country will not be improved significantly until the Cambodian internal problem is solved by the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces.

The premier met this morning with a nine-member delegation of congressmen headed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y. The group is touring Southeast Asian countries to gather information on the refugees who have flooded out of three Indochinese countries in the past four years.

Refugee officials have been expecting a famine to strike Cambodia this fall because few farmers have been able to grow rice in the period of warfare that began last December when Vietnamese troops led Cambodian allies in an invasion that toppled the old government of Pol Pot.

Vietnamese forces have occupied most of the country and installed a new regime in Phnom Penh, and they continue attempts to mop up the remnants of the Pol Pot forces.

U.S. officials here have expressed fears that a famine-propelled exodus of Cambodians into Thailand this fall could trigger a wholesale campaign by the Thais to force them and thousands of other refugees back into their home countries.

More than 175,000 Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese refugees already are in camps in Thailand. Last June, the Thai military forced more than 40,000 Cambodians to re-enter the country they had fled and their fate is still not known here.

Rep. Rosenthal said the congressmen also questioned Gen. Kriangsak about measures the government is taking to stop the Thai fishermen from assaulting Vietnamese refugees fleeing in small boats. The Thais frequently board the vessels to rob them of gold and rape the women aboard. Recently, there have been more accounts of the Thai fishermen murdering the refugees at sea.

Rep. Rosenthal said he told Gen. Kriangsak the piracy amounted to an unacceptable situation. Gen. Kriangsak replied, he said, that the coastline is so long the Thai patrols cannot stop the piracy.

U.S. Rescues 49 More

MANILA, Aug. 6 (AP) — A U.S. Navy ship brought 49 Vietnamese boat people into Subic Naval Base today, including 28 pulled from a boat as they bailed out water coming over the gunwales, the Navy reported.

Four of the 28 jumped overboard after the boat was spotted by a Navy helicopter, apparently to ensure that they would be rescued, said Chief Petty Officer Tom Streeter of the 7th Fleet information office.

Correction

In an article in the Aug. 5 edition of The International Herald Tribune, the total number of seats in the Chamber of Deputies for the three-party coalition government of Italy's premier, Francesco Cossiga, was given incorrectly. The total is 291 seats, 25 short of a majority.

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Refinery Fire in L

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. Lightning struck a Gulf finery storage tank yest ting fire to about 840,000 gasoline and causing a million in damage, a spokesman said. No inj reported.

Iranian Sees ... flict

هكذا من الاصل

Rule Raised Gasoline Prices

'or by Carter Aides May Give Firms a $9-Billion Bonanza

Patrick Tyler

IGTON, Aug. 6 (WP) — ists will wind up paying 59 billion extra in gaso- to the oil industry by 1980 as a result of a mis- five months ago by the inistration, government sury records show.

ncial bonanza for the oil can be traced to the which the Department adopted March 1. The head off future gasoline *by letting oil companies* ices slightly to give them e to build more refiner-

dministration predicted le would cost motorists 6 cents a gallon this year ditional 1.8 cents a gallon he rule was supposed to ximum of $3.7 billion in *its for the oil industry.*

most oil companies took of the rule to raise their ediately by 4 to 6 cents a ording to a survey of ma- *mpanies and interviews* nment officials.

ct of those price increas- e the price tag of Tilt to on by the end of next

ror Acknowledged

cond-ranking regulatory the Energy Department, Robinson, acknowledged t interview that the ad- n forecast was substan- ase. The estimate of 1.6 llon. Mr. Robinson said. ly not a valid number for

re clear indications that tment knew that its pro- ere faulty when it rushed le into effect without the day waiting period set- ublic comments.

air to say that we had cation at that time. decision makers were *that at the time,"* Mr. said, "but that did not hem from going ahead."

cker, industry officials that the financial bonus l industry may yield no ries.

single company, Texaco *retroactive benefits alone* 8.9 million in additional cording to an internal document.

gher profits under the Tilt e in fact foreseeable from the outset, but the administration *failed to tell the public* that a gasoline shortage and rising crude oil prices — apparent before March — would allow the oil industry to collect billions more than had been predicted.

By exceeding its predicted generosity, the Tilt Rule has highlighted another paradox of Carter administration energy policy.

In spite of its get-tough-with-the-oil-lobby rhetoric and its attack on windfall profits, the administration has allowed the industry to recover billions of dollars in revenues that would have been lost under the price-control system that existed at the first of the year.

Together with other forms of profit-taking made possible by the Energy Department's pricing regulations, the increase in profits from the Tilt Rule explains why the price of gasoline has gone up much faster than crude oil price increases from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would appear to justify.

While the most current survey of more than 17,000 service stations shows prices at the pump up a total of 26.9 cents since the first of the year, only 14 cents of that increase can be directly traced to crude oil price increases, federal energy officials say.

A look at one company's experience after the Tilt Rule went into effect helps explain the difference between those two figures.

Between January and July, Texaco raised its wholesale gasoline prices 19 to 20 cents, depending on the area of the country.

A spokesman for Texaco, the third largest U.S. oil company, said that it would be "impossible to quantify" how the Tilt Rule has affected Texaco's revenues this year.

But confidential company records for the first five months of 1979 show the following:

By the end of May, Texaco had raised its wholesale gasoline prices a total of 11 cents and had experienced actual crude oil cost increases of about 4 cents.

In other words, only 36 percent of Texaco's wholesale gasoline price increases was a direct result of crude oil price increases.

The central justification for the Tilt rule was that it was "critically important to bringing on sufficient gasoline supplies in 1980," according to Mr. Robinson.

Regardless of its economic impact, the oil companies argue that the Tilt Rule is not something new. Rather, they argue, it eliminates an imbalance in gasoline pricing that began in June, 1976, when the government decontrolled home heating oil, diesel fuel and other products.

Prior to 1976, oil companies were able to apply refining costs more heavily to gasoline in recognition that gasoline production costs more money.

However, when the fuel oil portion of the barrel was decontrolled, federal energy officials prohibited the oil companies from applying any of the refining costs of the decontrolled products to gasoline as they had in the past.

As a result, refining costs were distributed equally along the product line, not recognizing that gasoline carried a greater refining expense. Oil company officials argue that from that point on gasoline production was subsidized by other oil products.



Associated Press

ON A STROLL — Using a cane for support, Rose Kennedy, 89, accompanied by her daughter-in-law Ethel Kennedy, walks around the Kennedy compound in Hyannisport, Mass.

Users Have More Blood Fat

U.S. Birth Control Study Links Pill, Heart Attacks

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP) — Most women who take birth-control pills have higher levels of the blood fats that most doctors think help bring on premature heart attacks.

That was a finding of a study at 10 U.S. medical centers, doctors at these centers and the government's National Institutes of Health have reported.

The findings may help explain why women on the pill, especially women who also smoke and therefore are at still greater risk, are more subject than other women to heart attacks and other blood vessel problems.

There have been previous reports on the levels of blood lipids — fatty and waxy products of the body's chemical machinery — in oral-contraceptive users. Some have said levels were higher, some have not.

Significant Findings

Doctors at the 10 centers' Lipid Research Clinics, financed by NIH's National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, studied 2,606 women, a large enough group for statistically significant findings.

As reported in the British medical journal, Lancet, and explained further by the heart institute's Dr. Basil Rifkind:

- Pill users had increased levels of total cholesterol, LDL (low-density lipoprotein) cholesterol and triglycerides. LDL cholesterol seems to be cholesterol's most harmful fraction. Triglycerides are other fats.
- The increases ranged from 1 percent to 10 percent for total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol, and around 50 percent for triglycerides.
- Younger pill users, women in their 20s, tended to have larger differences in blood fats compared with other women of the same age.

Menopausal Paradox

Paradoxically, post-menopausal women taking estrogens, or female sex hormones — chemicals like those in the birth control pills — to combat some symptoms of menopause had lower, rather than higher, levels of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglyceride than others their age.

They also had higher HDL (high-density lipoprotein) levels. A high HDL cholesterol level may help protect a person against heart attack.

But these findings about older women and estrogens were accompanied by a double warning.

There is still no proof that blood lipids, plentiful or sparse, cause or protect against heart attacks, though the evidence linking blood fats to higher incidence of heart attack is strong enough to make more authorities recommend a low-fat, low-cholesterol diet for persons of all ages.

There is much firmer evidence that older women who take estrogens for an extended period of time have a higher-than-normal incidence of cancer of the uterus. Most authorities now think these drugs should not be used during menopause unless there is clear medical need.

The overall study was based on oral-contraceptive use between 1971 and 1976. Most women studied were taking pills with more estrogen than most pills used today. This means the levels of possibly harmful blood fats might be somewhat lower among pill users today.

Dr. Daniel Mishell, University of Southern California obstetrics chairman, recently said "most new prescriptions" are for pills with 30 to 35 micrograms of estrogen, which provide "efficacy, safety and [a] generally low level" of side effects.

But a "surprising 27 percent of pill use in the U.S.A. is still in the high-estrogen category," a Lancet editorial said in May.

Like many, though by no means all, obstetricians, Dr. Mishell called the pill's risks very small in women under 35 who don't smoke or have other conditions predisposing them to heart or blood vessel disease, such as obesity or high blood pressure.

Not all authorities call the risks small. In plain numbers, according to Boston University epidemiologists, the heart-attack risk for a normal woman who neither smokes nor uses the pill gradually increases each year from nearly zero in her early 20s; to 10 chances in 100,000 by her early 40s and 20 in 100,000 by her late 40s.

The risk each year is multiplied by four if she uses the pill. It is multiplied by 40 if she smokes as well.

Mass Commemorates Pope Paul VI's Death

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 6 (AP) — Pope John Paul II celebrated a memorial mass at his summer residence today on the first anniversary of the death of Pope Paul VI.

The mass was in the chapel adjacent to the bedroom where Pope Paul died. The Vatican said it was attended only by close relatives of the late pontiff, his secretary, the Rev. Pasquale Macchi, and a few Vatican officials.

Hydraulic Fractures

New Method of Releasing Natural Gas Found in U.S.

By Linda Gillan

HOUSTON, Aug. 6 — Department of Energy officials now believe that a half-million-dollar gamble they took last November has paid off and that, as a result, the amount of recoverable natural gas in the lower 48 states could be substantially higher than previously believed.

Last fall, the Houston-based Mitchell Energy & Development Corp., with the aid of a Department of Energy grant, created a mile-long crack two miles below the Earth's surface in an effort to increase recovery of natural gas from a cement-like rock formation.

It was a calculated risk, for both Mitchell and the department, but it proved that enhanced natural gas recovery from tight gas formations, where the rock's density severely restricts gas flow, is not only possible on a large scale but also economically feasible.

"It doesn't mean that we are awash with natural gas now but we certainly have made a significant step in the right direction," said a department spokesman in Washington.

For Mitchell, the experiment meant that instead of an ultimate recovery of only 1.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas from its well, it can now expect to obtain 5 to 7 billion cubic feet.

Five other Texas wells that belong to Mitchell have had an average production of only 1.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas in the last 8 to 9 years. But the well used in the experiment is now flowing at the rate of 3.2 million cubic feet of gas per day, double its previous rate.

By using pressure to pump a heated gel — including chemicals, water and radioactive trace elements — mixed with sand, into the well, a long, thin crack was created in a dense layer of limestone two miles beneath the surface. When the fluid was removed, the sand remained in the rock to keep it open, allowing gas to flow from the tight rock into the crack and toward the well.

Instead of the well draining only the conventional 200 acres or 320 acres with smaller man-made fractures, the massive hydraulic fracture was able to bring up natural gas from 640 acres.

16 Hours

The fracture took $15 million worth of equipment and enough fluid to fill two Olympic-sized swimming pools. The effort took 16 consecutive hours, a huge undertaking that a Department of Energy observer described at the time as an overkill. It also ran over the budget, which Mitchell had estimated at $1.8 million, to $2.2 million.

The Department of Energy provided $553,000 for the project in hopes of obtaining valuable data and technical information.

Don Dovey, Mitchell senior vice president for production, said the company has already successfully completed smaller fractures on two other older wells. "I think you will see lots of other people trying this as the cost of gas goes up," he said.

Los Angeles Times

18,000-Acre U.S. Fire

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A forest fire spread today in the remote Idaho Primitive Area after hot gusting winds from the southwest fanned the flames during the weekend. Officials said yesterday that the fire covered about 18,000 acres.

Terror Suspect Detained in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A 32-year-old Jordanian, suspected of staging a grenade and machine-gun attack on an Israeli airliner at the Athens airport in 1969, was held yesterday by U.S. authorities for a deportation hearing.

Milidos der Garabedian was arrested Saturday at his home in Fountain Valley, Calif., by agents of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was charged with concealing information in filling out his visa application for entry into the United States.

Three persons, including two Americans, were killed and 50 wounded in the attack at the Athens airport in December, 1969.

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ixpayers' Revolt Continues Across U.S.

y John Herbers

YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — on to the multibillion-dol- ductions authorized by the *vernments for middle-in-* izens this year, tax relief granted to farmers, manu- and other business inter- scale unknown in recent cording to a survey of the

apparent that the trend educing or repealing taxes osing spending limits on l local governments has h substantial and perva- virtually all states curtail- es, *spending or both.* e tax revolt shows no sign g. Another round of re- s and initiatives similar to he 1978 elections is being for next year.

Varied Approaches

lifornia, where voters last verwhelmingly approved *ion 13, a referendum* that in a drastic reduction in taxes, an initiative to cur- rtment growth by limiting will go on the ballot next less a special election is rlier.

nitiative, called "Spirit of sponsored by Paul Gann, r of Proposition 13 with Jarvis, needed 553,000 sig- to be placed on the ballot. e canvassers have obtained n 900,000.

lepth and nature of the at to curtail government nd reduce taxes were mea- a survey of the 50 states by w York Times in the last few months and by studies and surveys conducted by the National Conference of State Legislatures and the Coalition of American Public Employees.

In addition to the reductions and spending limits authorized last year by the state governments and by the ballot initiatives, official action so far this year include the following:

- Twenty-two states have reduced property taxes with actions ranging from across-the-board rebates for homeowners to limited relief for the elderly and disabled.
- Eighteen states have reduced income taxes, either through a rollback in rates or by an increase in certain deductions and credits.
- Fifteen states have curtailed the collection of sales taxes.
- Eight states have voted spending limits that will result in leaner state and local budgets in the future.
- A dozen states have repealed or reduced assorted other taxes, such as levies on personal property and household goods.
- Numerous states have granted relief to specific commercial interests, such as farmers and fishing equipment dealers in Maine and sugar beet refiners in North Dakota.

Vanishing Equity

James Farmer, executive director of the Coalition of American Public Employees, a Washington-based group composed of several employee unions, said the states' action "underscores the fact that the tax revolt represents nothing more than the overthrow of equity among taxpayers."

Mr. Farmer continued, "Corporations and the wealthy will be the major beneficiaries of the massive tax cuts passed by the state legislatures this year, while the poor and the working poor will continue to pay an unfair share of the nation's tax burden. Limitations on state and local spending will hamper all attempts to alleviate the suffering and increasing employment brought on by a depressed economy."

In a number of instances, tax relief was voted for citizens on the lower end of the income scale. In Maryland, a property tax rollback was applicable mostly for lower-income homeowners. In Nevada, voters repealed the 3.5 percent sales tax on food.

Middle-Class Aid

Overall, however, the state actions were primarily intended to benefit the broad sector of middle-class citizens who have been protesting about the tax burden in recent years, and commercial interests that have long maintained powerful lobbies in state capitals and have taken advantage of the middle-class protest.

Reductions were far more extensive on the income tax, considered to be the most progressive in relation to ability to pay, than on the sales tax, regarded as the least progressive. New York State will reduce the maximum rate on personal income tax from 12 per cent to 10. Delaware's most substantial income tax savings will be in the upper-income and middle-income brackets. In Utah, the Legislature voted for a property tax rebate while rejecting a petition signed by 5 percent of the voters to remove the sales tax on food.

The middle-class orientation of the tax relief was perhaps best expressed in Texas, where the Legislature spent much of the year carrying out a constitutional amendment approved by the voters last November to impose certain tax limits. In addition to increasing homestead exemptions and rolling back property taxes for the elderly, while excluding renters from the relief package, the legislature also exempted ywo cars per family from personal property taxes.

Relief for Business

Relief extended to business interests reflected the emphasis that is being placed on private economic development. The effort by Western states to make the tax picture more favorable to business and industry has spread to the Northeast and Middle West, where the older cities have been losing wealth and population.

Connecticut enacted a property tax exemption for commercial fishing vessels; Maryland voted to let corporations deduct dividends from foreign subsidiaries; Minnesota voted to end its gross earnings tax over a two-year period; Pennsylvania voted to allow income tax credit for capital expenditures by beer manufacturers, and Wisconsin exempted commercial farmers from sales tax on electricity.

The reductions have been brought about without much projected decrease in services, largely because most states have built a surplus. But, at their recent conventions, both the nation's governors and state legislators expressed concern over a severe cutback as the nation slipped back into a recession and the federal government cut back on its grants to state and local governments.

Ballot initiatives intended for next year include both the new and the old. In Colorado, an effort to make spending limits a part of the constitution has been renewed after being defeated last November.

In Ohio, an initiative is expected to go to the voters next June to give homeowners broad-based property tax relief, increase the personal income tax for those earning more than $30,000 and repeal several business tax incentives.

In Florida, where property owners were granted $375 million in tax relief this year, a proposal will be on the ballot next March to increase homestead exemptions to $25,000 from $5,000.

In the state of Washington, an initiative will be on the ballot this November to impose a statutory limit on state revenue increases pegged to the rate of growth in personal income.

The following table gives details of tax reductions undertaken in 1979 by the legislatures in the 50 states:

Property Tax Cuts — 22
Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Income Tax Reductions — 18
Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin.

Sales Tax Reductions — 15
Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Spending Limits — 6
Florida, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah.

Property Assessment Curbs — 4
Arizona, Iowa, Maryland, Oregon.

Note: Most states in which there was no action passed tax reduction laws or amendments or spending limits before last Jan. 1.

going Envoy Moscow Sees k of Conflict

HINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) Russians have not mellowed the United States and could itary action if they felt they a superior strategic posi- alcolm Toon, the outgoing mbassador to the Soviet said yesterday.

ever, the Russians have their basic tactics in deal- h the United States. Mr. id in an interview with U.S. nd World Report. "They no feel that they can achieve asic political objectives — have not changed down the years — through mili- ans; they feel that this is too dangerous." Mr. Toon

refore, they have been much repared than they were orig- o enter into the negotiating with the United States and hers in the Western world. e drop our guard, if we give e perception that they have ct military advantage over n I think the world will be- pretty dangerous place," he

Priest Is Slain In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Three gunmen killed a Roman Catholic priest at his altar Saturday as a wave of apparently anti-clerical violence continued to sweep El Salvador.

The Rev. Alidio Napolean Macias, 49, was slain at his parish church in San Esteban Catarina, a village 30 miles east of San Salvador. Oscar Romero, archbishop of El Salvador, condemned the killing in his sermon yesterday. Archbishop Romero, a leading critic of El Salvador's rightist military regime, said it was another example of religious persecution in the country.

No group has claimed responsibility for the killing. The rightist paramilitary White War Union has been accused of three similar killings in recent months.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Tuesday, August 7, 1979

A Problem of Leverage

British maneuvering in Zimbabwe Rhodesia has little to do with majority rule and lots to do with East-West rivalry in Africa. Margaret Thatcher has demonstrated at the Commonwealth meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, that she understands that and is politically flexible enough to compromise in seeking a solution that will advance Western goals. But there is reason to doubt that the latest British plan, concurred in most significantly by Zambia, Tanzania and Nigeria, has a brighter future than the moribund British-U.S. plan of 1977 that it so much resembles.

* * *

In each case the Western effort has focused on disarming — both literally and figuratively — the guerrilla factions headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. If either man were to emerge in full control of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, either through negotiations or, as seems more likely, civil war, it is virtually certain that the door would swing wide to the Russians and their Cuban legions. But if, as Mrs. Thatcher may reason, Britain is clever enough in drafting a new constitution, sufficient checks and balances might be institutionalized to prevent either of them from accruing enough power to pull the country into the Soviet camp. But, to follow this course, she has had to reject the widely held view in her party that Bishop Abel Muzorewa was fairly elected, is entitled to govern and is the best hope for keeping the Russians out; and she has had to undertake to deliver the bishop's acceptance of a plan that will topple his newly elected administration. Muzorewa has already termed the call for new elections an insult.

It is unclear what the British prime minister has to offer her Rhodesian counterpart that would convince him to give up his office. It is equally unclear what leverage she has to oust him from that office if he decides to sit tight. And then, of course, there is the redoubtable Ian Smith, who controls 28 percent of the Parliament and who is extremely unlikely to favor a change that will trim his (white) influence. Smith rejected the British-U.S. plan in favor of working out his own arrangement with Muzorewa and there is every indication that he is content with the results.

The other side of the equation involves the Patriotic Front, made up of the Nkomo and Mugabe groups, and the rest of black Africa, led by the so-called Front-line states of Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana. At a recently completed meeting of the Organization of African Unity, these governments agreed that the Patriotic Front was the "sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean people." In 1977, after some months of hemming and hawing, the Nkomo and Mugabe factions and all five Front-line states turned down the British-U.S. initiative. There is widespread agreement that that plan would have given the Patriotic Front leaders a clear shot at dominating the Rhodesian government. But they said no, largely because they were not guaranteed immediate control of the army and the rest of the state security apparatus.

It is rather difficult to imagine that Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government will draft a constitution that will offer the Patriotic Front more than they were offered under the 1977 plan. Nkomo and Mugabe have made it quite plain that they are prepared to continue fighting a guerrilla war until they (or one or the other) are able to come to power on their own terms.

Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania have now accepted the thankless task of trying to bring Nkomo and Mugabe to an all-parties conference. It is easy to understand why Kaunda, especially, should want to do so. He harbors the bulk of Nkomo's forces and as a result his country takes a regular pounding by the Rhodesian Air Force and suffers periodic raids by Rhodesian troops. There is no doubt that he would like to see that state of affairs ended. Nyerere, a Mugabe supporter, is trying a more moderate approach, perhaps out of concern that the Muzorewa-Smith government will become firmly entrenched and the Patriotic Front, particularly the Mugabe wing, will have missed its moment.

* * *

But whatever their reasons, Kaunda and Nyerere are as lacking in leverage and incentives as Mrs. Thatcher, Nigeria, which was given the task of delivering the Patriotic Front in 1977, failed, and it is hard to see why Zambia and Tanzania should do better now.

Whose Butter to Pay for Guns?

The debate over SALT-2 has shifted lately to the question of how much to increase real U.S. defense spending. Vague defense budgets are flying about that would rise by some definite-sounding percentage over some indefinite period of time. Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and the Joint Chiefs of Staff are demanding commitments to 4-or-5-percent real growth. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger thinks the right number may be closer to 5 than 3. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has described 3 percent as "essential" but is not sure that 5 percent is "necessary." President Carter has already promised 3 percent to NATO.

* * *

Although no current commitment can lock the United States into any future spending on defense, much hard economic and military analysis must be done before the nation can decide to raise defense spending by 3, 4 or 5 percent for an extended period of time. We have supported a 3-percent increase this year. But larger and more extended increases raise the issue of guns vs. butter. More precisely, what types of butter are Americans willing to give up?

The 1980s promise to be a period of extremely low economic growth. With the baby boom behind, the growth of the labor force will depend almost entirely on how many more women will decide to seek jobs. The labor force has been growing by about 2 percent a year for the past two decades, but it's apt to slip to 0.5 percent, or less, in the 1980s.

Everyone hopes, of course, that productivity will recover from its recent disastrous decline — but it would be wiser to plan on a growth in productivity of only about 1 percent a year. The net effect would be an economy where real annual growth is unlikely to exceed 1 or 2 percent, less than half of what the United States is used to.

If real military expenditures are to rise faster than the growth of the economy, then some current activity has to shrink. There are only two choices: higher taxes, reducing private expenditures, or less spending for non-military programs. Suppose that government revenues were to grow at 1.5 percent a year while military expenditures were rising by 5 percent. All other government programs would have to cease growing. Such a clampdown, though, seems highly unlikely given current commitments to energy, expanded health care and Social Security. Thus large tax increases and reductions in private expenditures would be necessary.

The United States can surely afford what it has to spend for an adequate defense. Even 3-to-5-percent annual increases for a decade would still leave defense spending lower, as a fraction of the gross national product, than it was during the 1960s. But other demands for goods and services will not automatically fall in order to make room for defense.

Sustained increases in military spending would require large and frequent tax increases if the United States wants to avoid the inflationary mistakes made in financing the Vietnam War. Preparation for war, like war itself, requires reductions in civilian consumption. Sooner or later, the current debate over exactly how much more to spend on defense will have to acknowledge these uncomfortable facts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Cars and the World Market

The great maneuvers of the automotive industry . . . are a clear indication of the new conditions of the world market. There is a need for rationalizing of the industry, for standardization, for scaling down as well as for technological revolution, as is the case for U.S. firms. There can be no healthy industry without observance of these new conditions imposed by the evolution of the market. At the moment, the French industry is sailing along smoothly, as is Volkswagen. That is not mere luck: those carmakers invested in time to produce models which best answer demand. They cannot, however, take their position for granted. The Japanese are also doing well. As for the Americans, everyone fears the day when they bring out their new-generation models.

—From Le Matin (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

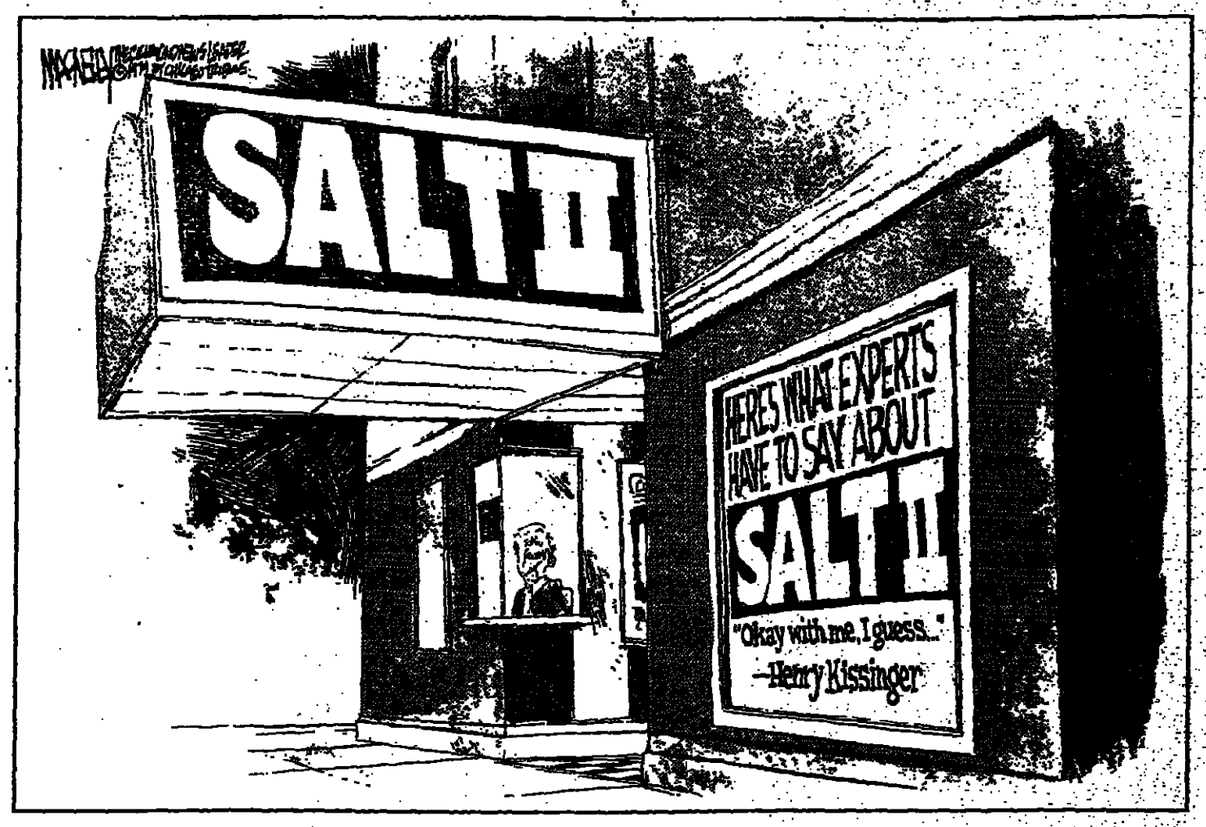
August 7, 1904

PARIS — The following peculiar letter was received from Countess Von R—— of Baden-Baden: "As you are so generous in publishing letters of all kinds try to give me a real American to answer this one — one whose ancestors tilled the soil and fought the Indians, not one of those American-Germans who went over when the country was already made. Ever since Mr. Roosevelt has taken office I have watched with greatest surprise his impulsive, broncos-busting actions. It is especially striking that he is too aristocratic. Our kings and emperors are more democratic, for they are not society men, and their daughters don't think it an honor to imitate all the latest fads of smart society."

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1929

WASHINGTON — Riots and jail breaks in half a dozen penal institutions within the past fortnight — due in most instances, according to investigators, to overcrowding — led President Hoover to announce today that he will ask Congress for an appropriation to relieve congestion in federal prisons. He said that he will demand $5 million to enlarge the government prisons at Atlanta and Leavenworth and to construct a new prison in the northeastern section of the country. In the latest incident, two convicts were killed, one guard was injured and fourteen prisoners escaped in a mutiny in the Kansas state prison. They were quelled only by police armed with machine guns.



In Nicaragua, a Time for Testing

By Stanley Meisler

MANAGUA — It has been obvious in the last six months that the desperate, sometimes ludicrous U.S. policy toward Nicaragua has been powered by a single fear: that the fall of Anastasio Somoza and the victory of the Sandinistas could lead to a new era of Castro-like Communism here.

Now that the Nicaraguan civil war has ended in total Sandinista victory, the time for testing that fear will soon come. It would be foolish now to try to guess at the future course of Nicaragua. But it may be worthwhile to compare the surprising grand victory of Fidel Castro and his 26th of July Movement on Jan. 1, 1959, with the surprising grand victory of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua on July 19, 1979, to isolate some significant similarities and differences.

Parallels

In both cases, a small group of middle-class youths organized a rebellion against a U.S.-supported dictator in an almost cliched U.S. client state and, after some setbacks, gradually gathered enough strength from the rest of the population to drive the dictator from power and country.

Against this, there are some significant differences. The Sandinistas have no Fidel Castro. Their movement had more middle-class support throughout its struggle with Somoza than Castro's movement ever had. And the U.S. government, which despite its remarkable ineptness in the final days still has a role to play in Nicaragua, can profit this time from lessons it should have learned from dealing with Cuba in the early Castro days.

There obviously have to be similarities on the surface. The Cuban revolution is now part of the mythology of Latin America. College students, whether Communist or not, read Che Guevara. Che and Fidel are their heroes. The slogans and songs and images of Cuba belong to them. Young Latin American revolutionaries trying to bring down a dictator would naturally pattern themselves after the successful Cubans of 20 years ago.

Bernard Diederich of Time magazine, who has covered Latin America for more than two decades and written two books about Caribbean dictatorships, is probably the only journalist who was present both when Castro marched into Havana and when the Sandinistas marched into Managua. He compared the two historic moments a few days ago.

"The big difference," Diederich said, "is that here there's not just one man to cheer. In Havana, everyone was shouting, 'Fidel is coming.' Here, they yell, 'The *frente* [front] is coming.'"

There is no doubt that Castro had the power and influence and following to shape the aftermath of the Cuban revolution in any way that he wanted. In fact, it is still not clear whether Castro turned Cuba into a Communist state out of conviction or to spite the United States.

In the absence of a Fidel, an analyst is left with a confusing array of data. The Sandinista front, the army that won the war, comprises three factions — two that describe themselves as Marxist and a third, the largest, that describes itself as more social democratic than Marxist but does include some Marxists. The junta, appointed by the front to run Nicaragua now, comprises three leftists — two of whom may be Marxists — and two moderates who represent the upper middle class and business community.

These descriptions, however, are kind of slapdash: The label Marxist covers a variety of ideologies these days. So do labels like social democratic, leftist, moderate. Moreover, counting up the numbers of one side or another can add up to nothing. There are bound to be tensions within the front and the junta and between the two in the months ahead, and it is impossible to predict the forces that will emerge on top or the kind of compromises that will be needed to keep the system going.

But for many of the armed, mostly young men and women who fought the Nicaraguan civil war, it is safe to say that Cuban ideology will be tempting. When Castro won his revolution, he did not have a Castro's Cuba to follow as a model. He was free to evolve his own system. But Cuba is now a force in the Third World. Its economic policies have clearly been a failure. Its social and political policies, however, have an attraction for rebellious youth fed up with their own corrupt and oligarchic societies.

Unlike Castro and his 26th of July Movement, the Sandinistas did not win the war alone. When Castro came to power, he named a government that struck the world as a model of moderation. But, as it turned out, it was all show: Castro and the advisers he trusted were the only government that mattered. The Sandinistas also have named a government that is the model of moderation, especially in the Cabinet selected by the junta. In fact, the junta, with Sandinista army commanders standing by, did not officially take office until its members were blessed by the Roman Catholic archbishop of Managua. And this may not be just show.

The Sandinistas won their war with the help of the business community and the middle class inside Nicaragua and with the aid of foreign governments like Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama and Cuba itself. When Castro, before he toppled the dictator Fulgencio Batista, called for a general strike in Havana, the strike failed. In Managua, however, the strike of the businessmen and industrialists, who openly proclaimed their opposition to Somoza, was a key factor in his downfall. So was the haven provided the Sandinista soldiers in Costa Rica and the arms sent them by various foreign governments.

As a result, the middle class has a legitimate right to an influence in running Nicaragua that it did not have in Cuba. And non-Communist governments like those of Venezuela and Costa Rica have the same kind of right to try to persuade the Sandinistas against any Communist course.

By logic, the U.S. government should not have any right to any kind of influence on the post-Somoza government; in fact, there is a good case that the United States ought to be the laughing-stock of Nicaragua now. But it is not. The United States has managed to salvage some good will.

Links to U.S.

The Somoza dynasty has long been identified with the United States. The U.S. Marines, when they departed Nicaragua in 1933, left behind a U.S.-trained National Guard headed by General Anastasio Somoza Garcia, the founder of the dynasty. Somoza used the guard to seize control of the country and, in 1937, to make himself president.

For most of the time since then, the United States was a firm supporter of Somoza and his sons, Luis and Anastasio, support that was repaid in 1954, when Nicaragua allowed the CIA to use the country as a launching site for an anti-leftist invasion of Guatemala, and in 1961, when the CIA trained Cuban exiles there for the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The United States only turned against the most recent Somoza when it became obvious very late in the game that he was sure to go down in defeat. Most of its desperate moves since then have been designed to temper the Sandinista victory in hopes of preventing a Cuban-like future for Nicaragua.

Despite the U.S. failure in the closing days of the war, the junta invited special Ambassador William Bowdler to its installation ceremonies in the national palace in Managua, and, amid some recriminations about four decades of U.S. support for the Somoza dynasty, there has been a good deal of conciliatory talk toward the United States. It is not clear why. But there are several likely reasons. The junta may recognize that the final failure was not one of intent and that, after all, the United States did push Somoza into resigning, the act that did more than anything else to bring the war to a quick end.

The U.S. government may soon face the same kind of situation it did in the months after Castro came to power. There is a whole chicken-and-egg argument over whether U.S. intervention drove Castro to Communism or whether his extremism drove the U.S. government to intervention. But the United States clearly showed its distaste for Castro soon after his takeover. There was a kind of harassment. U.S. tourists were discouraged from visiting. Pamphlets sent from the Havana government to Americans were sometimes seized by the U.S. Post Office as subversive. No overtures were made to Castro. He was vilified as a Communist even before it was clear he really was one. His expropriation of U.S. property was followed immediately by a break in diplomatic relations. Perhaps the antagonism between the two countries was inevitable, but it is obvious that the U.S. government had no sensitivity, patience, understanding, or sympathy in dealing with Cuba then. It now has a chance to redress this in Nicaragua.

©1979, Los Angeles Times.

Changing Research Priorities

By Colin Norman

WASHINGTON — Nearly $150 billion is spent around the world each year on scientific research and development. This massive investment, made by governments and corporations with the express purpose of shaping future events, will influence the physical, economic and political structure of the world inherited by future generations.

Yet there is little public knowledge of the world's research-and-development system — its aims, its priorities and its international dimensions. Much scientific work is cloaked in secrecy, either for military or commercial reasons, and few governments publish up-to-date figures on research and development conducted within their borders.

Out of Tune

Nevertheless, we have enough information to know that most of that $150-billion investment is not well geared to solving the major social problems facing the world in the coming decades. It is, in fact, more attuned to the military needs of the 1950s than to the social needs of the 1980s.

More than $35 billion a year, roughly one-fourth of the world's research-and-development investment, is swallowed up by military programs, and more than 500,000 scientists and engineers are believed to be working on the development of new weapons. Military programs soak up more research-and-development funds, and occupy the talents of more researchers, than do programs related to energy, health, food production and environmental protection combined.

Today, almost six years after the Arab oil embargo clearly underlined the fragility of the industrial world's oil-based economies, investments in energy still lag far behind those devoted to military programs, and they are running about even with expenditures on space science and technology. Yet the development of a secure and safe energy supply is likely to be far more important to the security of most nations than is the development of more devastating weapons.

Although some governments have stepped up their expenditures on energy research and development in recent years, nuclear programs still claim the bulk of these funds. The British, Canadian, German and Japanese governments devote more than two-thirds of their energy research-and-development budgets to nuclear power, while renewable resources account for less than 7 percent of the energy research budgets of the major Western countries, according to the International Energy Agency.

Signs of Change

There are signs that priorities are beginning to change in some countries, however. The fastest growing areas of the global research-and-development budget in recent years have been those concerned with nonmilitary objectives, such as energy production, the development of new medical technologies and environmental protection. Such trends have been most conspicuous in the United States. But there are ample opportunities to accelerate this change in priorities, and to develop new ways to channel resources into socially beneficial areas.

One such avenue is greater cooperation between government and industry on problems that have been relatively neglected. A case in point is the recent initiative by Brock Adams, while still the U.S. transportation secretary, to bring government, university and industry scientists together in a major research effort to develop more efficient automobiles.

Government regulations can also play an important role in directing industrial research toward socially beneficial goals. For example, government-imposed pollution-control and fuel-efficiency standards have led to great increases in corporate research-and-development funds devoted to environmental protection and energy conservation in recent years.

In most Western countries, universities constitute a vast storehouse of scientific and technical expertise but, aside from agricultural extension services, this resource is not being tapped to help solve problems in nearby communities. Although much university research will necessarily continue to focus on the unearthing of knowledge that may not have immediate practical application, university scientists and engineers could get more involved in designing local transportation systems and energy-conservation programs.

Reordering research-and-development priorities by channeling more resources into neglected programs would not solve the world's problems by itself, but it would be a step in the right direction.

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Colin Norman is on the staff of the Worldwatch Institute, a nonprofit research group in Washington.

—Letters—

Appeal to Brezhnev

(The following letter was sent to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, on July 20. No reply has been received.)

Our many colleagues the world over beg you to join us in urging the Czechoslovakian government to allow Vaclav Havel and his friends, initiators of Charter 77, who are now in prison and awaiting trial by jury, to lead their lives in peace and security. We respect your long and patient work for peace and feel that you share with us the conviction that human hearts are as important as weapons. The oppression of honorable people striving to uphold provisions entered into solemnly in the Helsinki treaty can only destroy the admirable efforts symbolized by the SALT negotiations. Conversely, nothing would gain the world's confidence and trust as much as your intercession on behalf of the people of Charter 77. May we therefore count on your invaluable and immediate support?

RAFAEL KUBELIK.
YEHUDI MENUHIN.

Lausanne, Switzerland.

Rescuin… Linkag… As Polic…

By William F. Buck…

NEW YORK — The… theory is in intellect… pute, from which it shoul… cued. Under linkage, yo… the Soviet Union for sen… ban troops to Africa by … the export of U.S. grain … your own combination. S… it's asymmetrical, it's linka…

The only existing pres… United States is exerting… the Soviet Union is a nega… sure. Moscow has been de… der the terms of the … amendment, the status of … vored nation, which is to … the Soviet Union does nc… to export to the United … the lowest prevailing tar… Inasmuch as Soviet expo… U.S. are relatively small, … tion, this is a pressure har… durable. Otherwise it wou… ficult to come up with ev… hostility to the Soviet Uni… pose that an inspection o… getting mechanisms ins… Minuteman missiles in N… kota would show that the … to land at Minsk or Pins… this sense the U.S. posture… ly anti-Soviet. But how els…

Any U.S. citizen who … Soviet visa can travel th… U.S. firm that wants to … the Soviet Union can do s… a few proscribed items. Sa… zens can almost without … travel in the United Sta… credit institutions can an… money to the Soviet Ur… Voice of America has beco… tically oleaginous in its ha… Soviet news.

Struggle

The United States is p… one year from now, to p… in the great Olympic C… Moscow, as routinely a… games were being held in… land. The president of th… States departs from his … with the leader of the So… by embracing him, a gest… fection he would deny to … of his own Cabinet. Mean… Soviet Union continues in… gle for the world.

Brian Crozier, dire… London's Institute for the … Conflict, writes about a m… et industry, which is the p… and subsidy of world terr… reminds us that two wars … China were for the most p… by acts of terrorism: i.e., … violence for political ends.

No venture in terroris… small to escape patronag… Soviet Union, which scatt… funds for terrorists like … search of welfare clients. I… Russians who secretly s… the Baader-Meinhof gan… the Soviet Union that sen… the IRA provisionals in I… Czechoslovakia as midd… 1973, IRA officials recei… through the Russians' N… can protege, Libya.

Commitmen…

Yasser Arafat, for who… ism is a way of life, was i… Moscow to open an office … August, 1974. Ten years e… Viet Cong's political w… NFLSV) was issued a sim… tation, and that augured t… commitment to the fir… against the non-Commun… namese.

The insurrections in Mo… and in Angola began wi… ism, backed by the Sovie… even as the Soviet Unio… backing Robert Mugabe … Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Th… Union is, as Crozier sum… "deep in the 'educationa… terrorism, training terrori… teurs, assassins and (yes) … by the thousands … Moscow's Lenin Institute … exquisitely named Patrice … ba People's Friendship Ur…

Response

The U.S. representativ… United Nations will now … speak out against terroris… there is one thing that terr… representatives more tha… ists, it is the prospect of … the Soviet Union. The … sponse to anti-Western … would be anti-Soviet terror…

There is something in … tradition that shrinks from … sticks of dynamite for us… boulevardiers in Leningra… ternative is linkage. An em… ist travel to the Soviet Un… cellation of the Olympics, … testosterone in the Voice … ca. A running polemic aga… et terrorism in the United … at Geneva, Vienna, Hel… wherever. Instant aid to Z… Rhodesia. Boycott of Lib… are into linkage now, a… good.

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Obituaries

ıcob Potofsky, Headed lothing Union in U.S.

YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Potofsky, 84, former presi- the Amalgamated Clothing of America and a union nowned for his skills as a tor, died at his Manhattan sterday. He had been ill for me, but the cause of his was not immediately dis-

in the Ukraine, Mr. Potofed the clothing workers' unsfounding in 1914, headed 1946 to 1972, and became a member of the executive the AFL-CIO.

alf a century, he advocated por unions should affirm eeds through political in- nt as well as on the picket

r Mr. Potofsky and his ssor, Sidney Hillman, the mated, as it became known, ially conscious and innovawas said to be the first unmploy Washington lobby- the first to set up recre- nd health centers for its s.

ielded that influence in the l sphere. In 1970 he conthe Vietnam policy of the administration, breaking e leadership of the AFL- e was also a consistent de-

fender of the right to dissent in general, asserting, "Debate must not be stifled or discouraged: there is nothing unpatriotic about free discussion."

Jacob Samuel Potofsky was born on Nov. 16, 1894, in Radomyshl, a cotton-milling city in the Ukraine, the son of Simon and Rebecca Potofsky. When he was 11, the family emigrated to the United States, settling in Chicago, where he went to work at the age of 14 earning $3 a week as a "floor boy" at a men's clothing factory operated by Hart, Schaffner & Marx. As a teen-age member of Pantsmakers Local 144, he joined in a strike called in October, 1910.

Led by Mr. Hillman, the strike was in protest against harsh working conditions and low wage levels in the clothing industry. That strike led in the following year to the creation of a three-member arbitration board — regarded as a major step forward in the history of collective bargaining — and, subsequently, to the founding of the Amalgamated.

Bertil Ohlin

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Bertil Ohlin, 80, former leader of the Swedish Liberal Party and a



Jacob S. Potofsky

Nobel Prize winner in economics, was found dead in his bed early yesterday surrounded by papers he had been working on. Doctors said he died Friday of a heart attack.

Prof. Ohlin led the Liberal Party from 1944 to 1967 and was the main political rival of Tage Erlander, the longtime Social Democratic premier. For more than 20 years, Prof. Ohlin was the leading spokesman for the non-Socialist parties in Sweden.

He was awarded the 1977 Nobel Prize in economics along with James Mead of Britain for their joint work on international trade and the movement of capital.

As Brake on Nuclear Drive

House Group Asks Carter To Help Arm Pakistan

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP) — Senior members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee have asked the Carter administration to consider new "security support" for Pakistan, including supplying conventional arms, in an effort to end that country's attempt to develop a nuclear weapons program.

Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., and four high-ranking Democratic and Republican committee members made the proposal in a letter last week to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. They said that Pakistan's acquisition of an atomic weapon could lead to a nuclear war on the Indian continent and also could profoundly destabilize the Gulf and Middle East.

The United States cut military and economic assistance to Pakistan in April after verifying reports that Pakistan had a secret uranium enrichment plant aimed at producing atomic weapons. The cutoff was required by a 1976 law designed to restrict nuclear proliferation.

State Department officials have expressed no doubt that Pakistan is seeking an atomic weapon. However, they have also expressed doubt that either the cutoff of aid or an offer of U.S. conventional weapons will persuade Pakistan to abandon its drive.

The United States suspended aid from September, 1977, until October, 1978, because Pakistan was importing a nuclear processing plant from France capable of making weapons-grade plutonium. Aid and weapons sales were resumed last October after the French government backed out of the contract to supply the plant.

During the brief period between the lifting of U.S. sanctions late last year and their reimposition this spring, the United States offered to supply F-5 fighters to Pakistan. State Department officials said no nuclear strings were attached to the offer.

Pakistan has shown no interest in the F-5, which it considers not powerful enough to meet its long-term military needs or the competition from India next door. Recently the Pakistanis were reported to have contracted for 32 Mirage jets from France.

In their letter to Mr. Vance, the House members did not back away from the application of sanctions, saying that sterner measures may be necessary in the future to demonstrate to other nations that "the political costs of going nuclear are high." The legislators added that "sanctions alone, however, are unlikely to provide a sure or immediate solution to the current problem."

The letter recommended that the United States "understand and more effectively treat Pakistan's underlying security concerns" to alleviate the need for a defense through atomic weapons.

Rep. Zablocki said that arms sales on credit might be undertaken, despite the sanctions of the anti-proliferation law, through a presidential waiver or some other legal device. Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., another signer of the letter, said that Congress would probably have to amend the anti-proliferation law.

Pakistan's Worries

The legislators listed these threats to Pakistan: secessionist activity in several frontier regions, growing Soviet involvement in neighboring Afghanistan, the loss of the security assurances once provided by the Shah of Iran, disintegration of the U.S.-sponsored CENTO alliance in the region, and India's 1974 nuclear explosion and recent purchase of advanced attack aircraft. (CENTO, or Central Treaty Organization, was set up by a defense pact involving Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Britain, with the United States an associate member.)

The legislators' mention of potential "destabilization" of the Middle East was an apparent reference to unconfirmed reports that the Pakistani nuclear drive is being financed by Libya and possibly other Arab countries, and that it will produce an "Islamic bomb" to be brandished or used in opposition to Israel's reported nuclear arsenal.

In addition to Reps. Zablocki and Findley, signers of the letter to Mr. Vance were Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich.; Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., and Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind.

13 Die in S. Africa Crash

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A crowded minibus crashed into a parked passenger bus late yesterday, killing 13 persons and injuring 30, police said today.



United Press International

These two children in Managua are among an estimated 250,000 in the country who are said to be suffering from malnutrition. Nicaraguan officials say emergency aid has been slow in arriving.

Esteli Was Hardest Hit in Nicaragua

Rebel City Staggers in War's Aftermath

By Warren Hoge

ESTELI, Nicaragua, Aug. 6 (NYT) — In war, Esteli fought the longest and hardest; in peace it is likely to suffer the most.

"Esteli has nothing now," said Luis Irias Barreda, the head of the Red Cross in this once-picturesque mountain city of 40,000 persons. "All business is gone, all the hospitals, schools and banks have been burned down and even our headquarters were destroyed."

An unsettling languor has descended on the city. Doorways stand in space along block after block of debris that used to be lively commercial and residential districts. The smell of smoke and death lingers three weeks after the last burnings and killings.

Eden Pastora, deputy minister of the Interior in the new Government of National Reconstruction, visited the ruined community last week and said afterward, "We can't use the word 'reconstruction' for this. We'll have to bulldoze the entire thing and start from the beginning."

Mr. Pastora theorized that "in Esteli the people were the most combative in all of Nicaragua, and for that reason it is the city that has paid the dearest in damages."

On Faith

Mr. Irias, owner of a ravaged electrical appliance store and a fire-blackened cinema, said he thought that Esteli could return to its prewar prominence as a hard-working center of production, but he conceded that he based his hope only on faith.

Esteli has endured three wars in a year. The first was the initial uprising by the Sandinista National Liberation Front in September, the second a Sandinista capture of the city for seven days in April and the last the final offensive in June and July that toppled the regime of President Anastasio Somoza.

In all three instances, Esteli, an opposition stronghold, was subjected to mortar fire, rocket fire, incendiary bombs and street shootings. By last month, most of the shelling merely rearranged the rubble.

The residents sympathized overwhelmingly with the Sandinistas, and National Guard officers took revenge during the spring and summer offensives by killing families in their homes, according to Mr. Irias. An estimated 5,500 residents of Esteli died.

Three of them were Dr. Orlando Ochoa Pinera, former Red Cross head and a physician suspected of Sandinista leanings, his wife and their maid. Wednesday, the couple's 26-year-old daughter Miria returned from exile in Guatemala. At her family's home, blood covered two corners of the back room. Miss Ochoa described how, according to neighborhood witnesses, six National Guard soldiers had forced their way into the house at 1:30 p.m. on June 10, chased the three victims down a corridor and machine-gunned them to death.

Bodies Burned

Miss Ochoa said that National Guard officers' wives had come later and looted the house. "They left the bodies here for 27 days," she said, "then they allowed them to be burned in front of the house. All that was left of my father was his head."

"They should kill every one of them," she said. "They shouldn't let one of them live, but they shouldn't kill them with just one shot, they should kill them so they suffer."

The neighbor across the street, a tobacco farmer named Oscar Molina Valenzuela showed a visitor the shattered remains of his house.

Mr. Molina and Mr. Irias are among the few who have returned to Esteli. The population has shrunk to less than 10,000. "Even those who are here don't have a place to live," Mr. Irias said. "We desperately need tents for them. We need a camp hospital, too, as well as food and medicines."

He said the Red Cross was dispensing weekly parcels of rice, sugar, oil, beans and powdered milk in the city. Electricity had been restored to about half the buildings, but there still was no telephone service and no gasoline. The only businesses observed open were two barbershops.

Mr. Irias monitors the treatment of the 400 prisoners held by the Sandinistas, a duty of special significance for him. In September he was arrested by the National Guard for having taken part in a businessmen's protest strike and was held for two months. He was denied food for periods of up to eight days and was tortured so severely that, by the time of his release, broken ribs were protruding from his body, both his legs had hemorrhaged and his face was scarred where lighted cigarettes had been pressed into his cheeks.

Last week, he showed a visitor the torture room, a medical dispensary in the former guard headquarters, and he climbed up on a bare bed frame in his cell to point out a scribbled message on the wall.

"Remember that our imprisonment is to defend the cause of liberty," it read. It was followed by his signature as well as those of seven others imprisoned the same day, with the time, 9:10 p.m. Sept. 6, recorded below. Mr. Irias, then the head of the Chamber of Commerce, and his colleagues, all professional men, were accused of being Communists.

He said he had been blindfolded throughout his two-hour torture sessions and had no way of knowing whether some of the guardsmen now in the prison he once occupied were his abusers. "It doesn't matter," he said, "If anyone tries to torture them, I will be the first one to protest."

Tremor in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A strong tremor shook Yugoslavia's southern Adriatic coast today, but caused no casualties or damage, officials said.

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'ope's Polish Trip Has Stirred Lithuanians

y Craig R. Whitney

IUS, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — man Catholic priest sat in risty at a battered desk on ay a crucifix and a breviary. ted about the recent visit of ohn Paul II to Poland; just the border from Soviet ia.

was a great mission for the of Poland," the Rev. Vaclaiulis said, "and we expect is Slavic pope may eventualg improvements for us here But it will take time."

rch-state relations in ia, the only Catholic republe Soviet Union, could be at g point.

the Communist authorities ledge that 50 to 60 percent 3 million nominal Catholics republic are still believing ans 39 years after the Soviet annexed Lithuania in 1940. roportions are more like n Poland than in the rest of iet Union, where only 8 to ent of the people are offiescribed as religious. . . . t of the reason is Poland," tras Anilionis, the Lithuaniernment's commissioner for s affairs. His deputy, Edvardas Juosenas, added, "The Polish and Lithuanian clergy have close relations, and they're closer now that the pope is Polish."

"People here who believe listen closely to what this pope says," Mr. Juosenas said. "It was one thing when the pope was Italian. When it's a Slavic pope who speaks, that's another thing."

'People Listen'

The government's State Committee for Religious Affairs is the real religious authority in Lithuania. Although Soviet officials contend that church and state are strictly separate, the church authorities cannot name a parish priest or select students for the seminary in Kaunas without the approval of Mr. Anilionis.

Rev. Aliulis, who is pastor of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Vilnius, said that when the pope visited Poland in early June, many Catholics in Lithuania traveled to the border to watch Polish television coverage. Soviet television in Lithuania gave only sparse coverage of the visit.

In Poland, the pontiff pledged solidarity with what he called "often forgotten nations and peoples," including those with Catholic traditions in Lithuania and Czechoslovakia under Communist rule.

But some of the priests who listened to him in June say they are disappointed that deeds have not followed. "We wish we had gotten a bishop from the pope's visit," a Vilnius priest said. "We need a bishop."

Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius, the apostolic administrator of the Vilnius Archdiocese, was banished by the government to the town of Zagare in 1958, Mr. Anilionis says the bishop had called on the faithful to resist Soviet laws that subject the church to government regulations and had agitated for the right to conduct organized catechism lessons for the young.

Increased Ties

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had an audience with the pope in Rome on Jan. 24, and Soviet officials say the pontiff asked about Bishop Steponavicius' status. At the time, Mr. Gromyko may have been more preoccupied with the Vatican's influence on Poland.

On May 26, the pope appointed 15 cardinals. But he kept the name of one of them secret. Most priests here assume that, if the secret one is Lithuanian, he could only be Archbishop Steponavicius.

Mr. Juosenas said of the archbishop, "He could return to Vilnius if he reflects on the reasons for his punishment and conducts himself accordingly." But, he added, "a lot will depend on what influence the Polish clergy has on the Lithuanian clergy. They have increased their ties considerably since the pope's visit in June."

In Poland, the Catholic Church is an organized, flourishing force that rivals the authority of the ruling Communist Party. In Lithuania, many people go to church more as an affirmation of historical loyalty to traditions that the Soviet authorities have tried to suppress and the church seems weak and demoralized.

In Vilnius, for instance, the cathedral was closed by the state in 1951 and reopened later as an art museum. In Kaunas, the church near the curia office of Bishop Liudvikas Povilonis has been turned into a movie house.

There were 40 Catholic churches and monasteries in Vilnius before World War II while the city was under Polish sovereignty and had a population of 180,000. Today there are 11 churches, for 481,000 people. The Soviet authorities say there are 712 Catholic clergymen in the country, and 72 seminarians studying at the single Catholic seminary, in Kaunas. It is allowed to ordain fewer than a dozen priests a year. In 1978, 23 priests died in Lithuania.

obe Reportedly Finds kassa Role in Massacre

IS, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The final of a multinational African gating team has concluded nperor Bokassa I of the Cenrican Empire was personally d in massacring 100 school- who had protested the exof school uniforms, the Paris aper Le Matin said today.

newspaper said it received a of the 173-page report, sent to the heads of states of five n nations. The report has not ade public.

Matin said the report con- that massacre charges first by the human rights group, sty International, were true, mperor Bokassa was at the prison where the murders took place, and that the emperor was directly involved in the killings.

In May, Amnesty International charged that imperial troops had rounded up about 100 schoolboys — some as young as 8 — on April 18 after they demonstrated to protest a decree requiring all students to wear uniforms or be banned from classes.

Teacher's Salary

The uniforms cost $24 each — as much as a teacher's monthly salary in this country, one of the world's poorest — and could only be bought through a shop partly owned by one of Emperor Bokassa's three wives.

The emperor has denied that he killed the schoolchildren. He answered reports that children were missing by saying that some students had fled into neighboring Zaire to escape punishment after the demonstrations.

The investigating team, composed of representatives from the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Togo, Liberia and Rwanda, went to the Central African Empire June 13. The team was formed after the French-African Conference in Rwanda.

The team refused Emperor Bokassa's offers to provide members with villas and chauffeur-driven limousines. They met with the emperor only once, for 15 minutes.

nda Court Orders e to Amin Held

MPALA, Uganda, Aug. 6 — Robert Astles, the British- ide to former President Idi appeared before a magis- court here today and was re- d in custody for two weeks.

Astles, who fled Uganda in but was extradited from , is accused of murder, rob- with violence and several charges involving theft. Murd robbery with violence carry imum penalty of death by g.

Probe Expected Of Cruise Crash On Utah Flight

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6 (AP) — An investigation is expected this week after a test Cruise missile crashed on public land in Utah's western desert on Friday, a spokesman for Edwards Air Force Base said yesterday.

The 20-foot-long, unarmed missile crashed about 80 miles southwest of Salt Lake City 45 minutes after it was launched from a B-52. The Air Force immediately sealed off the crash site, and the wreckage was removed on Saturday.

This was the first of 10 tests of the Boeing model of the Cruise missile. General Dynamics, competing with Boeing for contracts which could be worth up to $3 billion, had two of its missiles test-flown in Utah on July 17 and 25.

The tests are being conducted in the Utah Test Range administered from Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. The military controls the airspace in the test range and most of the ground. However, some of the land is public and administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The area of the crash is used by recreationists and livestock owners.

Firm Taints U.S. Wells

(Continued from Page 1)

stringent about pesticides. We percolate all of our gypsum water, our pesticide wastes and 1 percent to 3 percent of our product to the ground in the form of production losses. Not only must we stop this by law, but it will recover $20,000 to $40,000 a month in losses.

"Our neighbors are concerned about the quality of water from their wells. Recently, water from our waste pond percolated into our neighbor's field. His dog got in it, licked himself and died. Our laboratory records indicate that we are slowly contaminating all wells in our area and two of our own wells are contaminated to the point of being toxic to animals or humans. This is a time bomb that we must defuse."

Asked why the company had not reported the poisoned wells to the state or neighbors, Michael Reichgut, a Hooker spokesman, read a statement saying that the company had tested one neighbor's irrigation well in September, 1976, and found approximately one part per billion of a chlorinated hydrocarbon.

Based on Conjecture

"Since our test did not evidence any health hazard and, in fact, was well within permissible tolerance levels for drinking water, no reports were required to be made by the state," the statement said. "The memorandum written by an employee relating to well contamination was based on his conjecture and was written before the first tests were made."

Mr. Reichgut said that he did not know what "laboratory records" Mr. Edson's April, 1975, memo referred to, or even whether the employee mentioned in the statement was Mr. Edson. Mr. Edson, who still works at the Lathrop plant, declined to be interviewed.

Melvin Rice, manager of the Lathrop plant, said that the company plant was obeying the state's order to cease dumping and had filed a plan for testing soil that was to be excavated.

Stalemate Delays Inauguration of Bolivia President

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Inauguration of a new Bolivian president was canceled today with congress still unable to elect the first civilian head of state after 10 years of military rule.

The parliament was due to resume its debate on the deadlocked presidential race later today, well after inauguration ceremonies had been scheduled to start.

The leftist Popular Democratic Unity, led by Hernan Siles, and the Centrist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, headed by Victor Paz — frontrunners in the congressional vote — had announced last night they had agreed to elect Senate President Walter Guevara Arze to head a coalition provisional government. But the agreement fell apart today.

Mr. Siles, claiming he had been fraudulently deprived of 53,000 votes, edged out Mr. Paz by 1,512 votes in the July 1 election. A parliamentary vote was required because neither candidate polled an absolute majority.

The parliamentary vote has been deadlocked with neither of the two frontrunners able to get the 73 votes required to be elected by the 144-member parliament.

Storm Kills 70 in Seoul

SEOUL, Aug. 6 (AP) — The death toll has climbed to 70 with 57 persons missing in landslides and flash floods that were triggered by heavy rains in the Seoul area during the weekend, officials reported yesterday. They said about 8,500 persons were homeless.

COMING IN SEPTEMBER

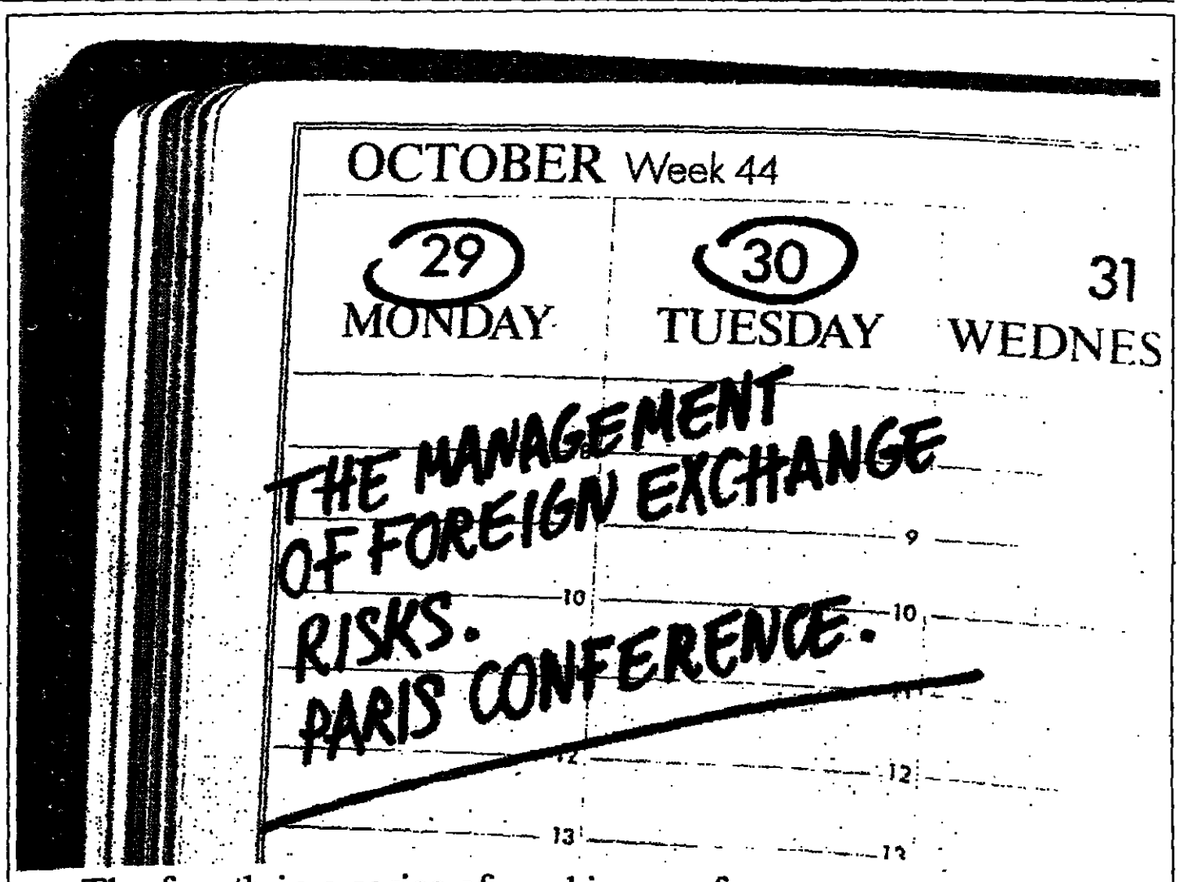
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For further information about this important international conference, please contact: The International Herald Tribune, Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel.: 747 12 65 ext. 260.

Recollections

In the Wake of James Joyce in Zurich

By Barry Winningham

ZURICH (IHT) — Several days before Christmas of 1940, Professor Heinrich Straumann of the University of Zurich was told by one of his students that James Joyce had arrived in Zurich with his wife, son and grandson.

Recalling this recently, the Swiss professor of English philology said he did not believe it at first because most refugees from the unoccupied zone of France, including Paris, where Joyce had been living, were moving westward.

Switzerland, fearing a German attack, was enforcing strict security regulations along its borders and was not sympathetic to refugees. Straumann felt that it was highly unlikely that the Joyces had been able to get to Zurich.

But to satisfy his curiosity, Straumann sent a note of inquiry to the Pension Delphine on Muhlebachstrasse, where the Joyces were said to be. Straumann soon received a telephone call confirming that the Joyces were in town. Straumann was invited to meet Joyce the following day.

When the two met, Straumann pressed the author on conditions in France and on his reasons for coming to Switzerland. It would have been easier for Joyce to emigrate to the United States or return home to Ireland.

Joyce answered, says Straumann, now 77 and a professor emeritus, "by saying that America was definitely not his 'cup of tea.' And then he put a question to me: 'If I have always used Ireland as a place to escape from, why should I change now and use it as a place to escape to?'"

"He referred to his previous stay in Zurich during World War I, and said he was glad to be back among old friends." Joyce had lived in Zurich from 1915 to 1920, working on sections of "Ulysses."

Joyce appeared to Straumann to be in good, if not robust, health. Somewhat tired from his trip — via Vichy and Lausanne — he showed no outward evidence of the illness that would prove fatal a fortnight later, Straumann recalled.

Asked if he was working on another book, Joyce replied with a curt, cheerless "No." Sensing that Joyce was tense and uncomfortable discussing literature, the professor shifted the conversation to music and opera. Joyce relaxed and, in fluent German, replied freely.

Possessing a fine tenor voice as a young man, Joyce had considered the opera as a career. He had a profound knowledge of instruments and song; many of his poems had been set to music.

Straumann recalls: "Indeed, Joyce brightened up immediately when he sensed an echo to his own interests. We spoke of the tone-color of the various instruments and of the effect of each one, especially of the oboe, but Joyce insisted that the human voice, the male voice in particular, was the most expressive and noblest of instruments.

"It was soon evident, although he used none of the technical terms, that his relationship to bel canto and cantilena — the lyrical element of singing — was a particularly direct one." The encounter ended positively: The men decided to meet again.

In early January, Straumann and Joyce and a man named Ernst Howald met in the Kronenhalle, Joyce's favorite Zurich restaurant. The conversation centered around working conditions in Switzerland for foreigners, Joyce being particularly concerned about job possibilities for his son, Giorgio.

According to Straumann, Joyce had money coming in from the U.S. royalties for "Ulysses," and a group of Swiss had pledged their help if he should need it. His financial situation was far from desperate.

As at the first meeting, Joyce "avoided references to the situation of Europe and to the war, as well as to his own rather humiliating experiences in getting a permit to enter this country," says Straumann, although a group of Zurich people had prevailed with the authorities to grant the visa. One of those who helped obtain the visa was Carola Giedion-Welcker, who had photographed him on a visit to Zurich the year before. Joyce had written her asking for "4 or 5 of the photos in which my back is turned. This is my favorite portrait of myself."





Carola Giedion-Welcker

James Joyce in Zurich, front and rear.

When the subject of "Finnegans Wake" came up, Joyce assured his companions that the important thing was the work's "linguistic phenomenon," its effectiveness as a voice, according to Straumann. He recalls that Joyce said that a knowledge of Dublin was not essential to understanding the book and that allusions to place names, historical and literary events and personalities were not important. The book was music, opera, voice, and should be experienced accordingly, according to Straumann.

The confusion caused by the book, he implied, was due to the approach of its readers, who were viewing it through the eyes of the intellect rather than listening to it through the ears of sound.

Joyce, the victim of eye disease and approaching blindness, had undergone a number of eye operations. And "Finnegans Wake," the book of his late maturity, was written with his ears — as he spoke and sang and whispered and howled and laughed each word and sentence to himself, melodiously, in states of temporary partial or total blindness, according to Straumann.

Some scholars have questioned Straumann's account of his two meetings with Joyce, arguing that Joyce never used certain words or expressions that Straumann reports him as having used.

"'Finnegans Wake,'" says Straumann, "is a musical composition, an opera in grand scale. Joyce's gramophone recording of the 'Anna Livia Plurabelle' section tells us that. Joyce's own voice, as it were, makes the reality of the text.

"Joyce was a blind man. For him, the voice was all-important. What Joyce scholarship needs more of, perhaps, is a study of that great man's voice and continuous extensions of that voice by other competent readers who have made Joyce's remarkable voice their own — that is, by readers who can enter into the spirit of the music of 'Wake.'"

Joyce, who had been living in Paris since 1920, had achieved international recognition with the publication of "Ulysses" in 1922, but now was experiencing strong rejection for the 1939 publication of "Finnegans Wake."

"If I had the chance to speak with Joyce again," says Straumann, "I'd press him on philosophy. A writer can't spend 17 years of his life writing a book and then let his readers down. Joyce was a responsible artist. There has to be some meaning behind all that confusing linguistic experimentation, some philosophical assertion."

Voice at the Wake

Discouraged by the rejection of "Finnegans Wake," Joyce died from a stroke caused by a perforated ulcer Jan. 13, 1941. His widow Nora and his son asked Straumann to deliver a brief commemoration at Joyce's burial at Fluntern Cemetery here.

Straumann complied — a voice at Joyce's wake.

Allergies

Hay-Fever Period Ending in Europ

By Lynn Payer

PARIS, Aug. 6 (IHT) — Just as the hay fever season is beginning to peak in the United States, sufferers in Europe are in for some good news: The worst is over. And effective treatments for hay fever not yet available in the United States are licensed in most European countries.

In the United States, by far the most important cause of hay fever is ragweed, making August the height of the sniffling season. But in Europe there is much less ragweed. Grasses are the main offenders, with a peak season around mid-June in northern France, slightly earlier in the Mediterranean region and slightly later farther north and in the mountains. Hay fever sufferers should avoid the mountains until after Aug. 15 unless they go very high.

Other causes of hay fever in the Mediterranean region are olive and plane trees, which have an earlier season than the grasses, and parietaria, a plant that grows on walls.

According to R. Surinyach of Barcelona, one of the editors of the Atlas of European Allergenic Pollens, weed allergy predominates in Spain, particularly in the center of the country. The most common tree, the pine, causes few allergic problems, but the plane trees found in cities, particularly Barcelona, do; and olive trees may be important in regions such as Andalusia.

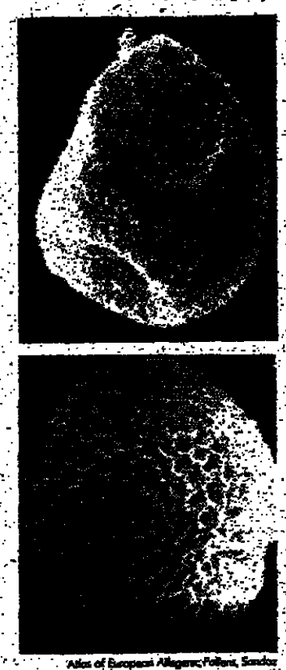
In Scandinavia, birch pollen is a problem, as it is in Germany.

There is some ragweed in Europe, particularly in Russia. It also has been found in France around Lyons, heading south towards Marseilles, and in northern Italy, according to Jacques Charpin, who heads a group on respiratory allergy of the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research. "North America and Europe are beginning to exchange allergens [substances that provoke allergy]" said Dr. Charpin. "There is now ragweed here, and when I was visiting Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco last spring, I was surprised to see quite a bit of parietaria, which could begin to cause hay fever and asthma in the United States."

Hay fever is an allergy, technically known as allergic rhinitis. When an allergen, which may be pollen, cat dander, house dust mites or other substances, comes into contact with mast cells in an allergic individual, it causes them to secrete histamines and other chemicals that cause such familiar symptoms as watering eyes and sneezing. The reaction does not occur the first time that the allergen meets the mast cells but after at least one contact. In some cases individuals only become allergic to a substance after repeated exposure.

Sometimes hay fever is accompanied by asthma attacks because among the substances secreted by the mast cells are some that cause the bronchial tubes to contract.

While many plants reproduce by means of pollen, not all pollens cause hay fever. "Most of the offending pollens come from rather drab plants and weeds that must let the air carry their pollens if they are to reproduce. The pretty, brightly flowering plants insects, which then carry the len to the plant of the o sex," said Pierre Gervais, a sor in the medical faculty Paris VII university. Such transmitted pollens are heav will not remain in the air in cant quantities.



Atlas of European Allergenic Pollens, Sendor

Two of the villains in Europe, parietaria (top) and olive pollen, enlarged 3,000 times.

Plane Tree Pollen

Plane tree pollen does symptoms in allergic pe April, but its pollen is not allergenic. "People who are may suffer quite a bit fron trees," said Georges Hal Paris allergy specialist, "t that many people become to it."

One of the first rules for allergies is to have the patier the allergen, and specialist the following advice:

• Go to the seashore, winds blow inland. High tains also are recommend the vacationer should be that he is not simply doub allergy season by hitting th of the pollen season in th lands, which occurs later the lowlands. Above 2,000 the problem is lessened there is little vegetation.

Jakob Havnen of the p department of Stavanger i in Norway points out in th of European Allergenic l "In a valley in southern N by the end of June, the tre season would have ended, allergic patient may be s from grass-pollen allergy moves uphill to the upper the slope, he may enter a bi est which at this time may b middle of its pollination while the grass is not yet blo If the patient then proceed barren mountain plateau, l find it covered by snow with virtually no local production."

According to Dr. Charp hay fever sufferer should a Alps until Aug. 15. "Go seashore first," he suggests to the Alps in late August an September."

• Avoid infrequently lawns. Dr. Gervais points the weekend country home worse than the country hedges and trees catch som airborne pollen. "It has been that the sources of pollen ar ly within a kilometer of wh are encountered." Some worst areas for allergens, are those where the natural has been disturbed and wee taken over. "The pollen cou Defense [on the outskirts c is higher than that in the cc he said.

• Japan might be a goo nation because it seems to h sources of pollen. While tend to be relatively nonall tropical countries such as where cultivation is being have a pollen season las year.

• Stay inside on sunny days when the pollen count

For the hay fever suffer finds avoiding pollen too tive, progress within the l years on the fundamental n allergy is beginning to pay better treatments. A n known as disodium chromo which prevents the mast ce breaking up and releasing it icals, is available in the States but has been approv in the form of a bronchial s the treatment of allergic ast most European countrie medication is available in adapted to the treatment fever: eye drops, and powd sprays for the nose. A pres is necessary "not becaus dangerous," said Dr. Halper because it has only been market for a few years and ter to watch."

A Swiss pill that works same principle is available i European countries. In ac Dr. Halpern said, the trai "allergy shots" are becomin effective.

For the patient who w avoid seeing a doctor, an mines, which oppose the ac the released histamine, can t "provided the patient doesn or drive." Dr. Halpern sa Gervais points out that there an antihistamine that causi drowsiness and can be taker morning. He recommends a injections of corticosterd treatment common in Europ

For hay fever-suffering n wishing more information, Dell Oil match recommends "Allergy World. A Guide for Physicia Travelers," by Alexander M.D., published by the Un Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, H

'Self-Drama' in Tuscany

Monticchiello: All the Town's a Stage

By Henry Tanner

MONTICCHIELLO, Italy (NYT) — In this storybook town of a hundred stone houses crowded behind ramparts on a cypress-studded Tuscan hill, the cobbled town square served as stage and a cast of townspeople played out their own lives for an audience of 500 strangers every night for a month.

The "People's Theater" of Monticchiello has been going on for 12 years, and it is hard to imagine a community more absorbed in a collective experience of self-expression.

The town has 280 inhabitants, and on one recent night more than 100 were "onstage" at one point or other during the two-hour play. Scores of others manned projectors, handled simple props, sold tickets, seated people, supervised car parking and served as waiters and cooks in the theater's tavern in the basement of the church.

The main characters were played by a plumber, a crusty old farm worker, a bank employee, a high school teacher, parents and people in their early 20s. The extras included children, black-clad women in their 60s and 70s and withered old men with canes. The teacher, Andrea Cresti, was in charge of the production in the absence of the regular director, who was sick.

Parish Priest

Don Fabrizio, the 24-year-old parish priest, dark-haired and solidly built, in a black, open-necked shirt and slacks with a bunch of keys dangling from the belt, waited on tables in the crowded tavern with professional skill, balancing four and five plates on his forearm.

Don Vasco, his predecessor, had key roles in previous plays, but Don Fabrizio is not acting. He came here straight from the seminary last year after Don Vasco's death and has not yet found his role, he explained. "My role is here," he said, casting a glance over the large, noisy room. "I learned to be a waiter, so this is how I can help."

"Everybody is in it," said a middle-aged farmer pouring a glass of homemade white wine. "I am not playing this year, but my son has a role, my daughter cooks in the tavern and even my grandchildren are in the play."

According to Cresti, the theater struck an emotional chord with the townspeople for the first time in 1968. The play that year dealt with the days of the partisans in Tuscany. In Monticchiello, where antifascism was strong among farmhands, many men had joined the the partisan movement.

In April, 1944, Fascist troops suffered losses in a nearby engagement with partisans. The next day a German SS company arrived, lined up the men, women and children in separate groups and trained machine guns on them. But the German wife of a local man persuaded the commander that the partisans were in the hills and not among the men present. The Germans found no arms in the town and left.

Some of the townspeople who lived that scene joined the play's cast and acted out the roles they had played in real life 24 years earlier. The "self-drama" as the players of Monticchiello call it, was launched.

This year's play, "Couples," which ended this weekend, dealt with three contemporary young couples — one planning to get married, one married but drifting apart and the third a divorced man and woman seeking a new life together.

The characters were thoroughly modern. The young people spoke with frankness about problems that are still highly controversial in rural Italy — divorce, women's search for emancipation and life together outside of marriage.

Playing Themselves

The second part was a flashback to the 1920s and to three other couples wrestling with similar problems in a less tolerant world. The play ended with a new, yellow tractor driving into the square to sweep away the complexities of the past.

The actors obviously played people like themselves. Their speech and gestures were the same as in the tavern before and after the play. The views and emotions they expressed onstage were their own and those of their friends, they said afterward. And the problems they dealt with onstage were those uppermost in their minds this year.

Like the scripts of the previous years, the basic text for "Couples" was the work of Mario Guidotti, a playwright who has been a driving spirit behind the venture all along.

But the townspeople changed the script as they went along to make it reflect the life of the town. Through the year, they met four or five times a week in the crypt of the church, first to discuss the play and then to rehearse. As many as 50 attended each meeting.

U.S. Doctors Warn Joggers To Spare Dogs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP) — Doctors in Maryland have issued a hot-weather warning to jogging fanatics: Run until you drop from exhaustion if you must, but spare your dog.

Dogs may push themselves beyond their physical limits to keep up with their owners on a hot day, said Robert Batchelor, president of the Maryland Veterinary Medical Association. If this should happen, he said, pick up your dog and run — do not walk — to the nearest bathtub.

Dogs do not perspire as humans do, Dr. Batchelor explained, but lose heat mainly by panting. Panting works in two ways: Blood is cooled by the air as it passes over surface vessels on the tongue, and body heat is lost in air exhaled from the lungs.

Panting is less efficient than losing heat through the skin, so a dog overheats more easily than a human, he said. Nevertheless, a dog may be so eager to keep pace that it may continue to run, raising its normal temperature to dangerous heights.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 7 Tuesday, August 7, 1979

arre Steel-Sector Policy: rging Ahead or Forgery?

By Paul Lewis

VILLE, France (NYT) — inister Raymond Barre has self quite a reputation as a efender of free enterprise chiefly as a champion of the nation's ailing steel to a competitive position, the political risks.

ile his actions on steel are ailed as the main illustra- far of his oft-proclaimed ent to making the French more efficent — and in reducing government in- e and support — analysts aning to question whether ce is matching fact.

el industry is being forced anize, they acknowledge. price is an enormous new of government subsidies louts designed to persuade rkers to surrender their dy and to encourage other s to take them on.

Violent Riots

overnment has been pour- $2 billion a year in subsi- n the steelmakers' thirsty Mr. Barre has ordered get into the black within rs, even though it means 21,000 jobs at a time of c recession.

e dismissal notices went ent riots and strikes swept the old steelmaking region of Lorraine, in eastern France, where most of the inefficient plants are found. Tens of thousands of workers marched on Paris demanding their jobs back. Political analysts trembled.

But night after night Mr. Barre appeared on television, wagging his magisterial finger at the camera as he explained that Western industrial countries can safeguard their prosperity in this age of slow growth and expensive energy only if they let the bracing winds of free competition blow through their economies, removing inefficent industries and making room for new competitive ones to grow in their place. Liberal economists applauded.

Of the 21,000 steel jobs that the government plans to eliminate, about 12,000 to 15,000 are in Lorraine, where the region's two ailing steel giants, Usinor and Sacilor-Sollac are closing inefficent, labor-intensive plants but preserving more modern automated ones.

However, the immediate impact on unemployment will be less dramatic than the figures suggest, thanks to a generous new government-financed compensation program agreed upon by Mr. Barre and the trade unions late in June.

It provides early retirement pensions for some 8,000 of the threatened workers, a $12,000 cash grant for the 9,000 expected to leave the industry voluntarily and a promise for 4,000 others of three alternative jobs that would pay at least 80 percent of their former salaries. Total cost to the state of the compensation program is $1.6 billion on top of the $2.3 billion the goverment has already spent writing off the industry's bad debts.

"We hope to close 8,500 jobs without putting anyone out of work," said Emile Schmidt, a Sacilor-Sollac director. "Dismissals without unemployment" is how the government-controlled television described the new pact. But "the real challenge is to keep the next generation here," argued Sylvie de Selency, president of the Association of Mayors of the Thionville area.

To create a new industrial base for Lorraine and to prevent it from becoming a desert, as critics of the government's steel policy predict, Mr. Barre is now offering an array of financial inducements to industrialists willing to set up in the region.

The cornerstone of this drive is the new $680-million Industrial Adaptation Fund, which was created to help areas with declining industries like steel or shipbuilding, and which allows the government to pay up to half the capital cost of a new factory in grants and interest-free loans. In addition, new investors are eligible for other subsidies and aids, including a regional development grant of $5,700 for each new job created.

So far, few companies have snapped at the bait. Ford Motor, which was looking for a site for a new European factory earlier this year, went to Spain instead. General Motors also turned down a site here. Peugeot-Citroen and Renault committed themselves to creating 6,000 new jobs in Lorraine in the next few years, but few details of those plans have been set forth.

The government remains optimistic. "We never know where the new jobs are coming from until they suddenly turn up," said Pierre Cuny of the Regional Development Authority. But critics, like the Communist mayor of Thionville, complain that the government is merely replacing one declining industry with another by bringing the automobile industry to Lorraine in an age of expensive oil.

Meanwhile, the political storm unleashed by the reform of the steel industry and its huge cost is clouding the future of Mr. Barre's economic efficency drive. Plans to reorganize the shipbuilding and textile industries have been quietly shelved, according to officials here.

This year's budget deficit is likely to be three times the projected level and the government is being forced to take the unpopular step of raising social security levies. Yet Mr. Barre is in the process of abolishing France's outmoded system of price controls and he has kept the franc strong on currency markets as promised.

But the view from Lorraine is that he has taken the government out of the business of subsizing steel only to involve it in subsidizing a whole new range of industries that may or may not fare better in the difficult trading conditions of tomorrow.

ld Falls $5.50-Ounce, rling, Dollar Lower

ON, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — e of gold slumped $5.50 an- today, closing at $281.50 2 asked.

rs said trading was fairly th profit-taking and stop- ng evident. The selling was to have been touched off eakness of silver, one deal- "I can't see any other rea- t at present," he added.

three-month silver contract ded at 400.1 pence an lown from 407.5 pence late The slightly firmer dollar really a factor in today's the dealer said.

Sterling was the center of today's activity on the foreign exchange market, falling sharply despite intervention by the Bank of England after news of a larger-than-expected rise in July wholesale prices.

Tuesday Repeat

The dollar, meanwhile, gave up its morning gains to finish slightly easier on the day.

Sterling finished here at $2.2415, down 2.75 cents from Friday, and in later New York trading fell below $2.24. The pound also sagged in terms of the Continental currencies.

"Once sterling started spiralling down, more sellers came into the market," particularly from the Chicago currency-futures market, one trader said. "It was a repeat of last Tuesday," when sterling experienced its largest one-day drop since January, 1978, falling more than 6 cents.

Sales of sterling against the dollar led to further sales against the Continental currencies, which had a depressing effect on the U.S. currency, traders said. The dollar shed 15 points at 1.8305 Deutsche marks and 20 points at 1.6577 Swiss francs.

The dollar dipped to 4.2507 French francs from 4.2570 francs Friday and slipped 35 points to 216.45 yen. The Canadian dollar softened 9 points to 85.06 U.S. cents.

K. Prices 2.25%

ON, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — l by increasing petroleum U.K. wholesale prices of ctured goods rose 2¼ per- July from June and were up cent from a year earlier, the nent of Industry reported

uly rise follows a 1.85-per- e in June, and was signifi- igher than had been gener- ected.

prices — the prices of ma- nd fuels purchased by the cturing industry — however nly 0.1 percent in July, they still were 13 percent year earlier.

department's provisional le price index of manufac- oods in July was 174.5, up revised 170.8 in June, 167.7 and 153.8 in July, 1978. The as 1975 as base and is not lly adjusted.

July rise in the wholesale idex compared with market tions of a rise around 1½ . Similarly, the 0.1-percent the price index for materials ls contrasted with expecta- a drop of 1½ percent.

department said that the rcent increase in wholesale in July from a year earlier ed with a 11.9-percent rate

back Reports d Premature Kuwait Oil

AIT, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — s that Kuwait is cutting oil tion 20 percent to 1.5 mil- rels a day are "premature," ng to Oil Minister Sheik Ali a al-Sabah, the newspaper as reported yesterday.

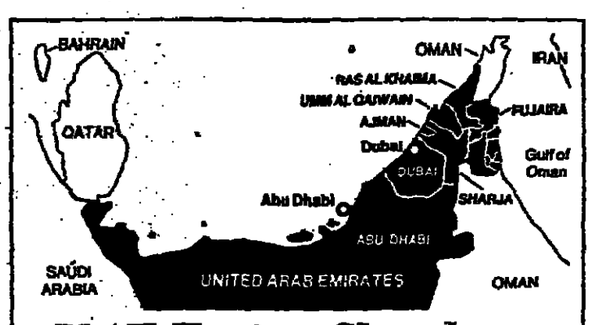
k Ali, while conceding the ment was considering the tion cut from 2 MBD, said e idea of a cutback is still a int."

as yet to be examined by the t. It is a long-range strategy n that cannot be implement- he near future."

explained that the "current in world oil markets rages any cutback, at least When the current perplexity rld markets disappears, we put the cutback plan into when it will generate no ad- results on these markets," he

al newspapers last week pre- a decision to reduce product- ith a view to averting an ear- pletion of the country's oil es (IHT, Aug. 1).

ik Ali said the cutback strate- as "desirable because we like to absorb the surplus dollars pouring into it's vaults as a result of recent es in oil prices.



UAE Facing Slowdown Despite Its Oil Wealth

By Marvine Howe

ABU DHABI (NYT) — In spite of its oil wealth and one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, $11,667 a year, the United Arab Emirates is experiencing an economic slowdown that planners believe makes clear the urgent need for greater coordination of development plans — something that may not come easily to a government in the throes of political change.

"In the beginning," said Planning Minister Said Ghobash, "it was like blowing into the ocean; nobody wanted to talk about economic planning — and so what we've got now is overdevelopment."

But now, Mr. Ghobash stressed optimistically in an interview, the leaders of the different emirates have finally agreed privately on the need for an overall development plan to avoid duplication and waste. They have reached a consensus on the broad principles of a 1981-85 development plan and the establishment of a planning council to be made up of key people from each of the seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharja, Ajman, Fujaira, Umm al Qaiwain and Ras al Khaima.

No public announcement has been made on the issue, but Mr. Ghobash, 34, an Egyptian-educated former ambassador to the United States, has succeeded himself as planning director in the new Cabinet formed by Prime Minister Sheik Maktum bin Rashid, the ruler of Dubai, last month. Although the new government is

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Union Keeps Door Open On Leniency for Chrysler

By Iver Peterson

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (NYT) — United Automobile Workers President Douglas Fraser has kept the door open to the possibility of lenient treatment of Chrysler at the bargaining table, leniency that Lee Iacocca, Chrysler's president, asked for last week and that outgoing Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal tacitly endorsed yesterday.

Mr. Fraser in a speech yesterday said that any decision on softening the union's contract demands against the financially ailing No. 3 automaker would have to await the outcome of negotiations with General Motors and Ford.

The UAW president, who has scheduled a meeting Thursday of the union's International Chrysler Bargaining Council in Chicago, emphasized the point he had made Friday in rejecting Chrysler's request for a two-year wage freeze. "As a practical matter, Iacocca wants (Chrysler employees) to accept inferior wages and benefits to those enjoyed by the workers at Ford and General Motors," he said. "Well, you can't make that judgment — if you're going to make that judgment — until you know what the Ford and GM negotiation's outcome will be."

'No Definitive Decision'

The UAW contract is scheduled to expire Sept. 14.

Mr. Iacocca had made an unusual personal appearance Friday before the UAW bargainers to plead for a two-year freeze on wages and benefits for Chrysler workers while the company works its way out of a series of record losses, falling auto sales and mounting tooling costs to make new and more economical automobiles.

In rejecting Mr. Iacocca's specific request, Mr. Fraser announced the calling of this week's special meeting, underscoring both his recognition of the need to accommodate Chrysler in some way and the fact that "no definitive decision" could be made until the "design" of the GM and Ford pacts was determined.

Mr. Blumenthal, in a television interview yesterday, noted that he was glad he "stepped out before that decision" on Chrysler aid had to be made. Chrysler last week asked Washington for a $1-billion loan in the form of accelerated tax credits over the next two years, arguing that much of the company's problems are due to the cost of meeting federal economy, safety and anti-pollution rules.

Foreign Aid Welcome

[Mr. Fraser is lobbying informally in support of Chrysler's federal aid bid, but he proposes there be public representation on the Chrysler board of directors in exchange, AP-Dow Jones reported.]

Mr. Blumenthal and outgoing Transportation Secretary, Brock Adams, also said that an infusion of foreign money to aid Chrysler should be viewed positively. "I think that there are some foreign companies who could contribute a lot to the restoration of the health of Chrysler," Mr. Blumenthal said. "Whether they're willing to, and under what conditions, remains to be negotiated."

Mr. Adams, asked the same question on a television news program, said: "I don't fear that kind of thing because we are still big enough that we can handle it." Chrysler currently has ties with both Mitsubishi and Volkswagenwerke.

Majority of U.S. Purchasing Agents Report Higher Prices During July

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — The vast majority, 85 percent, of U.S. corporate purchasing managers reported they paid higher prices on materials for industrial products during July, up from 79 percent in June and the highest level in more than five years, the National Association of Purchasing Management said today.

The association also said the survey indicated that the economy is "grinding down." For the first time since the 1973-75 recession, those members reporting lower production and new orders exceeded those telling of higher activity.

The "deterioration" of the economy has been developing since March, the association said. A spokesman noted that July is "the traditional summer-shutdown month" and said results for August "should shed additional light on the situation." If production and new-order conditions decline further, "this would mean to us that the recession is here," the spokesman said.

"Throughout all of this, there is expression by some committee members that they expect reasonably good business in the second half," the spokesman said. "The big question seems to be how will the consumer reorient priorities now that inflation and the energy crunch have really hit home."

Bottlenecks

The association's latest monthly survey found only 14 percent of its members reported paying lower prices, down from 20 percent the previous month.

The number of specific items listed by members as costing more in July remained "about the same" as in June. The list included aluminum, lead, steel and stainless steel, castings, silver, motors, sugar, fuel (especially gasoline and heating oil), and petroleum products.

In short supply were aluminum, molybdenum, castings, cobalt, motors, electrical controls, integrated circuits, fuel (diesel and gasoline), oil, paper, hydrofluoric acid, and forgings.

On the plus side, the survey found that inventories, although rising, do not have "the excesses" built in that were seen during 1973 and most of 1974. The association said 30 percent reported higher inventories last month, compared to 26 percent the previous month. Those reporting lower inventories rose to 18 from 14 percent.

Members also reported higher employment during July but at "a sharply reduced" rate, possibly due to summer shutdowns.

Oil Costs Will Hurt Profits For U.S. Firms' 2nd Half

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — An estimated $15-billion increase in U.S. imported-oil costs this year will depress second-half profits of businesses from airlines to plastics makers as a slowing economy makes it harder to pass on the increase.

Although companies are working hard to reduce their energy usage, they find their conservation efforts dwarfed by the oil cartel's price increases.

For example, Goodyear Tire & Rubber, which announced lower second-quarter net because of the cost of oil, has cut the amount of energy it uses for each pound of product by 21½ percent since 1971, saving an estimated $45 million this year. But Goodyear expects the cost for oil used as feedstock in synthetic rubber and other materials alone to be $190 million higher at an annual rate at the end of the year compared to January.

Also, because natural-rubber prices tend to keep pace with synthetic rubber's, Goodyear expects its costs to go up by another $59 million, on an annual basis, by the end of the year.

Jet-Fuel Soaring

Jet-fuel prices have jumped about 50 percent so far this year to about 60 cents a gallon. By the end of the year, some airline executives expect to be paying 70 cents, which would raise airlines' annual fuel bill by $3.4 billion from the level at the beginning of the year, according to the Air Transport Association. Fuel would then account for 24 percent of operating costs, double the 1973 percentage.

The result is that air fares were raised 6½ percent in the last couple of months, and rail rates are sneaking up 1 percent or so every few weeks.

Elsewhere, prices of some plastic resins and other oil-derived materials have jumped 50 percent or more. Some truck lines have added fuel surcharges of about 7 percent, and some independent truckers have reportedly raised their charges several times that.

Many companies' second-half earnings also will be hurt by the indirect effects of the higher oil prices. For instance, because climbing gasoline prices have sharply reduced sales of full-sized cars, vans and utility vehicles, analysts are predicting sharply lower second-half earnings for automakers, some parts suppliers, and steel makers.

On the other hand, soaring crude prices have raised profits for most oil companies, and, surprisingly, helped the earnings of a few oil users as well. One steel-products concern that burned only gas in the second quarter expects to show a profit on its full tanks of appreciated standby oil. Dow Chemical says it widened profit margins on some products in Europe when hard-hit competitors raised prices by more than Dow's increase in costs.

Petroleum supplied 29 percent of U.S. industry's energy needs last year, including the oil burned to generate electricity. That compares with 34 percent for natural gas, 28 percent for coal and coke, and 9 percent for other energy sources such as nuclear and hydroelectric power.

Some executives believe industry's reliance on oil will actually increase over the next few years. Business, including utilities, accounted for about 55 percent of domestic oil consumption.

While some companies have been trying to reduce oil usage by switching to natural gas, there are indications that the availability of gas is likely to decline. "About the time the government gets the nation's plants converted to gas, it won't be there," says J.E. Mitchell, director of corporate planning for Dow Chemical. However, others expect higher prices to increase gas output. They also expect increased supplies from Alaska, Canada and Mexico.

Eventually, U.S. industry, including Dow, will burn more coal, Mr. Mitchell asserts, but, he adds, in the interim, oil will have to make up any shortage of gas supplies since conversion to coal is a major capital undertaking.

Wall Street Prices Higher As Defense Issues Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed narrowly higher today after defense stocks led a technical rebound from early declines.

Analysts said the market was basically trendless with news that growth in consumer credit slowed sharply in June in line with expectations and further confirmation that the economy is slowing down.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was down about four points earlier the session, closed with a gain of 2.39 at 848.55. Advancing shares led advances 743 to 657 as volume rose to 27.19 million shares.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that U.S. consumer credit rose $2.88 billion seasonally adjusted in June after an increase of $3.73 billion in May. June's was the smallest monthly increase this year and lowered the month's annual rate of increase to 12 percent from 16 percent in May. The increase so far this year is now well below the 19-percent rate for 1978.

Defense stocks showing good gains included Boeing, up 1⅜ to 45 after reporting 55 percent higher second quarter earnings. The company also forecast 1979 sales somewhat above $8 billion compared with $5.46 billion for 1978.

General Dynamics rose 2⅜ to 38½, McDonnell Douglas 1⅛ to 26¼, Lockheed 2⅛ to 27 and United Technologies ⅞ to 49⅜. There has been new interest in the group because of some congressional moves to require increased defense spending in exchange for approval of the SALT treaty, analysts said.

Bally Manufacturing led the active list, gaining ½ to 41¾ on volume of almost 47,000 shares.

Other active issues included Itel, down ⅛ to 8⅜, and NLT Corp.,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Boeing

2nd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	1,900.	1,380.
Profits	120.10	77.50
Per share	1.87	1.21
First half	1979	1978
Revenue	3,680.	2,400.
Profits	228.20	122.70
Per share	3.56	1.92

1978 data adjusted for 3-for-2 stock split

Luxembourg

Trade Development Bank

1st Half	1979	1978
Revenue	18.90	16.60
Per share	1.15	1.01

'Inflation, Dollar Come First'

Carter Low-Key on Anti-Recession Plans

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Despite the new forecast by senior Carter administration economists that the unemployment rate will climb to 8.2 percent in 1980, the administration has taken a low-key approach to the planning of anti-recession measures, according to a spot check with several federal agencies.

The Labor Department, the Office of Management and Budget and the Treasury Department have all examined possible increases in federal spending — chiefly for public-service jobs and job training — or tax cuts. In each agency, officials said they had acted on their own to be ready for what they regarded as an inevitable White House request for policy advice.

After the disclosure that the administration's interagency forecasting group had made pessimistic revisions of the official July 12 economic outlook, President Carter told Democratic congressmen last week that it was still too early to talk about a 1980 tax cut to counteract the effects of recession.

"Fighting inflation and support for the dollar come first," said one administration official.

Some Support

Mr. Carter was strongly supported by Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., chairman of the House Budget Committee. He says he does not "favor any tax cuts at all in 1980" and adds inflation is his biggest worry.

Congressional Republicans, meanwhile, have been promoting their plan for a 30-percent tax cut evenly spaced over three years. That strategy, many here believe, will further prompt Mr. Carter to recommend a tax-reduction plan of his own, running anywhere from $10 billion to $25 billion and including a possible cutback in Social Security payroll taxes and additional incentives to save and invest.

Mr. Carter's deliberately tight-budget policy — the centerpiece of his anti-inflation strategy — knowingly risks recession, in the view of one career economist. But a senior planner, noting that the jobless rate in July stood at 5.7 percent, the 12th consecutive month it was below 6 percent, observed, "There's no pressure from Congress." He added, however, "Just you watch what happens when it starts to go up," which seems likely by autumn.

Other elements in the administration's low-key recession approach are President Carter's strong opposition to what he branded last week as "wild spending," and his hopes of sending Congress a balanced 1981 budget next January.

Absentee Aides

Then too, the administration has been without the service of its two most senior economic-policy officers, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, who was dropped in the Cabinet shake-up in favor of William Miller, and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Charles Schultze, out sick for a month.

In Congress there is talk of implementing "a limited public-works program" of about $1 billion, to replace the $4-billion effort that Mr. Carter signed in the spring of 1977. But at the Commerce Department, which has been administering the 1977 program, officials report no evidence that the White House is considering another round.

Except for the Labor Department, none of the agencies that shape economic policy leans toward more spending to combat the recession that evidently began last spring. But there is a widespread expectation that the employment and unemployment figures, remarkably strong so far, could deteriorate rapidly this autumn and winter.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and his staff contend that when this deterioration occurs, the White House will support expansion of manpower programs for the chronically jobless as the quickest, cheapest way to relieve unemployment. The Office of Management and Budget, however, is skeptical about how much over-all employment expansion such programs provide.

Tax Cut Inflationary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A report by the House Budget Committee task force on inflation opposes a tax cut because it would be inflationary, "attractive as tax cuts are politically."

News and Notes

Revlon will buy Technicon Corp. in exchange for stock and cash valued at about $400 million. Technicon designs, manufactures and markets automated instruments and systems for the analysis of blood and serum, water pollutants, foods, pharmaceuticals and other industrial products. Under the proposed terms, which must be approved by the boards and stockholders of both firms, Technicon stockholders would receive a new class of Revlon 6¾ percent $30 convertible prefferred stock at the rate of 0.6 share for each Technicon common share. Public holders, who account for 14 percent of Technicon's outstanding shares, could choose to receive $18 cash per share in lieu of the preferred issue. If all public holders chose to receive cash, the total layout would be about $50 million. The new Revlon preferred issue would be convertible into half a share of Revlon common.

* * *

Volkswagen may license the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to produce VW cars and engines. A VW spokesman says talks are underway. The Soviet Union wants a license to build the Passat model, while Czechoslovakia is interested in fitting the Golf engine to Skodacars. The spokesman says separate talks with representatives of the two countries have been going on for some time. "As the talks are continuing we are not in a position to give any details," he said, declining to confirm or deny reports in the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel that the Soviet Union offered to pay 250 million Deutsche marks and Czechoslovakia 150 million DM for the licenses.

* * *

Japan plans to sell to private investors part of the stock the government holds in Japan Air Lines to raise funds to finance a capital increase planned by the carrier. The government, the largest shareholder of JAL, currently owns 43.66 percent, and will reduce this to 42.45 percent by selling 1.2 million shares at a price of 2,730 yen each. JAL plans to increase its capital by 15 percent towards the end of this year.

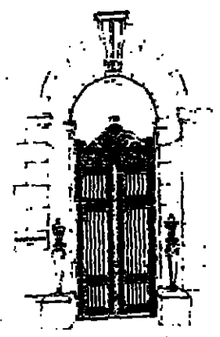
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Itel estimates a loss of $60 million in the second quarter. The company, which sells and arranges lease financing of computer equipment, had already predicted that the loss would be "substantially greater than $10 million." Itel said the increased magnitude of the loss from the earlier projections results from what it called the establishment of reserves and special charges in two broad areas. These are the carrying values of computer and related equipment due to declining market prices and the estimated cost associated with discontinuance of selected operations, selling of assets and termination of personnel. Itel has been hard hit by a new line of small computers, known as the 4300 series, introduced by IBM. The IBM move has forced down the prices of plug-compatible equipment made by rivals such as Itel.

* * *

KHD's first-half earnings were satisfactory and the industrial and farm equipment maker predicts sales for the full year will rise about 8 percent to 3.4 billion Deutsche marks from 3.15 billion DM in 1978. Parent company first-half sales climbed 14 percent to 1.47 billion DM, while consolidated group turnover was up 11 percent to 2 billion DM. The company did not mention actual half-year earnings. Parent company profit last year was 45.9 million DM, down slightly from 46.5 million DM, and consolidated profit eased to 47.3 million from 47.5 million DM. But due to better 1979 prospects, KHD had increased its 1978 dividend to 7 DM from 6 DM per share.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
				— A—A—							
29½	29¼	ACF	2.24		6.2	7	243	36¼	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅜	AMF	1.24		6.9	7	146	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	13	AM Intl	.28		1.8	6	66	16	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅜	8⅜	APL	1		9.9		13	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	33⅜	ARA	1.44		4.6	7	68	35⅜	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
21⅜	21⅛	ASA	1.40		5.7		149	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	8½	ATO	.48		4.4	4	24	11⅛	11	11	
39⅝	17	AVX	.50		1.3	12	69	38	37¼	37½	— ⅛
39¾	29½	Abbt Lb	1		2.8	13	347	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	
23⅝	16¼	AcmeC	1.20		6.2	5	5	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		.9	6	66	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e		10.		27	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20g		3.8	7	31	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
34¼	28⅜	AetnLf	s1.80		5.6	5	776	32⅜	32¼	32½	— ⅜
28¾	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20		4.8	5	45	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
4	2	Aileen					7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
35⅛	23⅜	AirPrd	.60		1.8	11	162	34¼	33¾	34	
26¾	15¼	AirbFt	1.20		5.6	9	x27	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
15	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.9	6	17	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	AlaP	dpf.87		11.		18	8	7⅞	8	
95	78	AlaP	pf	9	11.		z10	82	82	82	— ½
111	97½	AlaP	pf	11	11.		z100	100	100	100	
102	83	AlaP	pf	9.44	11.		z50	86½	86½	86½	—1⅜
86¾	72	AlaP	pf	8.16	11.		z50	75	74	75	+2
86¼	77¾	AlaP	pf	8.28	11.		z60	74	74	74	+ ½
16⅞	13⅜	Alascos	1.40		9.1	9	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	13½	AlaskIn	.66		2.6	23	195	25¼	23¾	25¼	+1½
45⅜	23½	Albany	1		2.5	10	12	40⅜	40	40⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.7	9	28	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
44¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20		2.9	8	275	41⅛	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
38½	30⅛	AlcanA	2		6.0	4	313	33⅜	33¼	33½	+ ¼
31⅜	22¾	AlcoStd	1.40		4.9	6	18	28½	28⅝	28⅝	
9⅜	5¼	Alexdr	.40		5.9	5	37	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
38	18⅛	AlgCp	1		3.2	8	98	30	29¾	30	
28⅝	25⅜	AlgCp	pf2.86		10.		21	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
15	6½	AlgAir				5	191	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	18	AlgAir	pf1.87		8.4		8	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¾	AlgLud	1.28		5.5	5	100	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
38⅜	30	AlgLd	pf3		7.8		13	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
23⅜	21	AlgLd	pf2.19		9.9		5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
19	15¼	AlgPw	1.76		9.9	7	96	17¾	17¾	17¾	
17¼	14¼	AllenGp	s 1		6.8	6	73	15½	15⅜	15⅝	
35	28⅜	Allergan	.60		2.2	10	78	27¾	27¼	27¼	
41⅛	27⅜	AlldCh	2		5.5	8	x139	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅜	AlldMnt	.86		7.3	7	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
20⅞	18⅜	AlldPd	.60		3.1	12	4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
28	20⅜	AlldSr	1.60		6.5	6	231	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
38⅜	27¾	AllisCh	1.80		5.0	6	588	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
16½	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b		4.3	9	28	15	15	15	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		3.9	7	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
56¾	43⅜	Alcoa	2.80		5.5	4	579	51½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
22¾	13¾	AmISug	1		4.8	8	7	20¾	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	34½	Amax	s 1.80		4.7	8	x190	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	14	Amcord	1.40		5.3	7	176	u26¾	25½	26⅛	+1⅜
25⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32		5.9	5	10	22½	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
48¾	23¼	AHess	1.40		3.6	5	2440	39	38	38½	— ⅜
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50		4.2		23	85½	83	84	—2½
19¾	10¼	AmAir	.40		3.3	2	382	12½	11¾	12	— ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir	wi				73	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
22⅜	18¾	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		790	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
20½	15⅜	ABakr	1.20b		8.4		81	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
65⅝	31½	ABrnds			17.6	7	x265	65⅝	64¼	65¼	+1¼
31⅞	22⅛	ABrd	pf1.70		5.6		44	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
33½	30⅜	ABrd	pf2.75		8.3		3	33¼	33¼	33¼	
33⅜	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		7.7		250	u34½	33½	34½	+ ¼
45⅜	32¾	ABdcst	1.20		2.7	8	688	45	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
20½	13¼	ABkM	.70		4.9	7	20	14¾	14¼	14⅜	
43¾	34½	AmCon	2.80		7.2	6	269	38⅝	38¼	38¾	
22¼	19¾	ACan	pf1.75		8.5		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅛	ACentry					119	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
32⅝	23¾	ACyan	1.60		4.3	7	150	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¾	ADlkst					39	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
36	19⅝	ADT	1.08		4.7	9	155	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
34½	19⅞	AElPw	2.18		10.	10	x2568	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
40¼	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.2	7	660	35	34¾	34¾	
15⅜	8¾	AFamil	.60b		4.3	6	97	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	19	AGIBd	2e		9.4		x36	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅛
20	15½	AGnCv	1.44		7.4		29	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
35½	22¾	AGnIns	1		2.9	5	x219	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
42	29	AGIn	pf1.80		4.2		x58	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
16½	9⅞	AHerit	LAI	.48	3.3	9	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
22½	12	AmHoist			5.3	6	53	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
25⅜	23¾	AHome	1.50		6.3	12	676	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
142⅜	110½	AHome	pf 2		1.6		126	126	126	126	+3
25⅝	23¾	AmHose	.80		2.7	11	126	30	29½	30	+ ¼
13⅝	7¼	AmInvt	.40		3.7	7	x6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
35⅜	18	AMI	.80		2.6	10	109	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs				3	272	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20		7.3	8	216	44½	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	24¾	ASLFI	n.68a		2.1	6	48	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	AShip	.80a		5.8	52	50	16	15¼	16	+ ⅛
53½	39	ASland	3		5.8	6	168	52	51	51⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32		3.8	9	192	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	23½	AmStr	pf		2.8	4	37	28⅛	28¼	28½	— ⅛
28½	26	AmStr	wi				56	u29¾	28½	29	+ ¼
59½	58⅜	AmStr	pf wi				65	59⅝	59¼	59⅛	— ⅛
64⅜	57	ATT		5	8.7	7	3285	57¼	d56⅞	57¼	+ ⅛
67⅜	59¾	ATT	pf	4	6.7		7	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
49⅜	43¾	ATT	pf	3.64	7.8		207	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
50¾	44⅜	ATT	pf	3.74	7.8		5	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
14¼	10¼	AWatWk	.92		6.5	5	64	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43		8.2		z520	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
13¾	11¼	AWat	pf1.25		10.		z50	12	12	12	— ⅛
21¾	15½	Ameron	1		5.1	6	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
16½	9¼	AmesD	.40b		3.2	5	x23	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
41⅜	27¾	Ametek	1.80		4.6	10	62	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
22½	15¾	Amfac	1.20		5.4	5	36	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
40	29½	AMPInc	.76		2.1	12	135	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
20¾	13¾	Ampco	.60		3.0	7	30	20¼	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	10⅜	Amsco	.05e		3	9	116	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅜	AmrepCp					9	170	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		7.3	8	84	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7¾	6⅜	Amst	pf .88		9.9		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29½	Amsted	2		4.9	7	144	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
19¼	14⅜	Analog	s			14	91	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
18⅝	16	Anchor	s1.20		7.1	5	45	17	16¾	17	
2⅜	1⅜	AnCkty	1.12		5.4	7	9	21	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Angelica	.34		5.3	7	19	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
17	8¼	Anixter	.40		2.4	8	92	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅜	Anache	s.40		1.7	19	79	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
22½	7⅛	AplDig					7	103	8	7¾	+ ⅛
49¾	18½	ApldDig	pf1		5.1		1	19½	19½	19½	
11½	5⅛	AspiMg					8	17	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	17⅞	Arcata	1.12		4.5	7	23	24¾	24½	24⅝	
34¼	28¾	Arcal	pf	2	6.0		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
24¼	12¼	ArchrD	.20b		.9	13	x275	23½	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
11¾	6	ArcEln	.10e		1.4	12	11	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21⅜	18¼	ArizPS	2		10.	7	1100	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
18½	8¾	ArkBst	.60b		6.3	20	17	9¾	9½	9½	
44⅜	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20		5.0	10	163	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
5½	1⅜	ArlenRlty					110	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5¼	Armada				9	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
23⅜	17	Armco	1.50		6.6	4	x175	23	22⅝	22⅝	
30¼	25⅜	Arm	pf 2.10		7.1		21	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
55	47	Armr	pf4.75		9.5		z220	50	48⅝	50	+1½
21¾	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10		6.2	8	x61	17¾	17½	17½	
46	41¼	ArmrC	pf3.75		9.1		y20	41¾	41¾	41¾	
32	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20		5.7	5	20	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	15¼	AroCorp	1b		4.8	7	1	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
23⅛	7⅜	ArrowE	.20r		1.0	6	15	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
18¼	12	Arvin	1		6.9	5	51	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	22¼	Arvin	pf	2	8.3		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	13⅜	Asarco			4.9	4	226	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
45½	31	AshOil	s	2	5.0	6	796	39⅜	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		8.1	7	x43	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20		6.3	4	19	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅜
23⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.74		9.4	8	201	18⅝	18⅜	18⅞	
69¼	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80		4.4	8	654	64¼	63¾	64	
49¾	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		8.9		z50	42	42	42	+ 1
82	58¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.7		7	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
20½	9½	AtlasCp					30	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
36¼	27¼	AutoDis	.64		1.8	16	28	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅜
25	18½	AvcoCp	1.20		5.1	3	321	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.20		7.1		1	59	59	59	—1
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		2.9	8	21	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Avnet	.80		3.9	7	97	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
63	45⅜	Avon	2.80		5.7	12	737	49¾	48⅞	49	+ ⅛
				— B—B—							
65¾	12⅜	BAV Lia	52c				10	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	BT Mfg					1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¾	6¾	Bache	.40a		3.7	6	117	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
46⅜	27	Bakrint	.60		1.3	15	92	45½	45	45½	+ ⅜
32⅜	17½	BaldwU	1.20		3.8	7	32	32	32	32	
48⅛	25⅜	BldU	pf 2.06		4.3		19	48	47⅜	47⅜	
28⅜	20⅜	BallCo	1.40		5.8	5	39	24⅛	24	24⅛	+1⅛
48⅜	31⅜	BallyMf	s.10		.2	20	4772	41⅜	38¼	41⅜	+ ½
27⅜	21½	BaltGE	2.44		10.	7	190	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
53⅜	45	Balt	pf 8.50		9.7		z80	46½	46½	46½	—7
24⅜	18¼	BanCal	.92		4.0	6	15	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11¼	Bandag	.60		3.4	10	184	u17⅜	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
31⅜	17⅜	BangPn	.60		2.4	5	178	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
42½	25	BanP	pf	2	5.8		9	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
38	30⅜	BkNY	2.440		7.0	5	59	34⅜	34½	34⅜	— ¼
17⅜	13½	BkofVa	1.04		6.7	5	22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
29⅜	23¼	BnkAm	1.32		4.5	8	x911	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
46½	32⅜	BankTr	3		6.6	6	109	45¾	45½	45¾	
29½	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50		9.1		71	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.1	8	7	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
39¾	21¼	Barber	1.60		4.2	9	34	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.36		2.6	10	259	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅜	15½	BarnGe	s.80		3.8	6	21	u20⅞	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
19	14⅜	BarryW	s.44		2.4	11	82	18¾	17⅞	18½	— ⅛
54¼	32⅛	Bausch	1.72		3.8	8	164	46⅛	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
49¾	33¾	BaxdTry	.50		1.1	15	600	45	43⅝	44⅝	+1⅛
7⅛	2⅜	BayColP					76	335	7	6⅞	
22⅞	18¾	BaySfG	2		9.0	7	11	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	BaykCig	.48		4.0	7	16	u12	11½	12	+ ⅜
38	25	Bearins	.92		3.0	9	41	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
28⅛	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20		5.4	8	363	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
58½	43⅜	Beat	pf 3.38		7.3		10	46⅜	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅛
26½	20	Beckm	.28		1.1	17	51	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.5	11	99	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	1		3.4	9	706	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
9¾	2⅞	Beker				13	232	9⅛	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	24⅜	BelcoP	s .80		2.1	9	134	39⅝	38¾	39	+ ⅜
28	19¼	Belden	1.60		5.7	5	14	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b		4.7	6	6	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
23¾	14¾	BellNow	.96		5.3	13	47	18⅛	17¾	18	
9⅛	5½	Bellind	.20a		2.5	5	45	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	18⅛	BellCd	g s1.52				126	18½	18¼	18½	
25⅛	19½	Bemis	1.40		5.8	6	41	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅛
43⅛	33½	Bendix	2.56		6.6	6	200	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
29⅛	21⅛	BenfCn	2		7.1	7	364	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
52	43	Benef	pf4.50		10.		z100	45	45	45	— ⅜
27½	23½	Benef	pf2.50		9.9		z50	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
5⅝	3⅜	BengUS				9	57	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9⅝	3½	BerkeyP				13	92	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	8	31	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
26½	19⅛	BethSt	1.60		6.9	3	x528	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	29⅛	BigThr	.80		1.9	15	53	41⅞	41	41½	— ⅝
21	14½	Binney	.80		4.5	8	x18	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
36½	17⅛	BisFSL	1.20		3.4	7	8	35¼	34½	35⅛	+1
22¾	15⅞	BlackDr	.48		3.0	11	283	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
22½	19⅛	BlairJn	s		4.7		21	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
19¼	13¼	BlkEl	1.10		5.6	6	58	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
26	19⅜	BlckHR	1.60		6.7	8	207	24⅞	24	24	
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.60		5.9	6	296	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
11⅜	5⅜	Bluebrd	.28		2.3	7	347	u12⅜	11¼	12	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	BobbieBr					4	33	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	37¼	Boeing	s 1		2.2	7	2116	45½	43⅝	45	—1⅝
37	23½	BoiseC	1.50		4.1	6	248	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅜	Borden	1.52		7.1	6	x190	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
26	20⅝	BorgW	2		6.2	5	92	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Borrmn	.15e		.6	5	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅜	BosEd	2.44		11.	7	123	22¾	22½	22¾	
93	78	BosE	pf8.88		11.		x150	82	82	82	—1
12	10	BosE	pf1.17		12.		x31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
15	12⅜	BosE	pf1.46		11.		x19	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	9¾	Brantit	.44		3.7	7	113	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
46¾	20⅛	BrounC	.88		2.0	13	70	41¼	40½	40⅝	— ⅜
31¼	24⅛	BrlgSt	1.20a		4.3	9	10	27¾	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
40	30⅛	BristM	1.44		4.2	10	313	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	27⅝	BristM	pf 2		5.2		27	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	16⅛	BritPet	.52e		2.0	8	83	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
19½	12⅜	BrkwGl	1.08		7.0	9	30	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG	2.92		8.6	7	10	23⅜	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
26¾	24⅝	BkUG	pf2.47		9.6		1	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	14⅜	BwnSh	1		5.1	5	10	20	19¾	19¾	
19¼	7¼	Brown	.20		2.1	4	21	14½	14¾	14⅜	— ⅛
30	22⅛	BwnGp	1.80		7.3	5	16	24½	24¼	24½	
16	11	BwnFer	.60		4.4	9	169	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
18½	12¾	Brnswk	.80		5.9	5	140	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
38	20	BrushW	2		5.3	9	41	38⅜	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88		4.1	8	19	21¾	21¼	21½	
6½	5⅜	BudCE	pf.60		11.		7	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
36½	22	BuffO	1.80		5.3	7	9	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	10	Bundy	1		6.8	6	26	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21	17⅜	BunkrH	1.90		10.		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
29⅜	9½	BunkrR	.84		3.6	7	167	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	16¼	Burlind	1.40		8.5	6	165	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅛
60¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		3.1	5	152	57⅜	57½	57⅜	— ⅛
7½	6⅜	BrlNo	pf.55		7.7		24	7¼	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
56	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.4		20	52¾	52¼	52½	— ⅛
26¾	17½	Burndy	1		3.8	9	4	26¾	26¼	26¼	
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL	.10g		1.7		376	5¾	5¼	5¼	
88	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20		3.2	10	559	70	69	69¼	+ ⅜
24⅞	14	Buttrin	s.80		3.4	8	31	24⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
15⅛	6⅞	Buttes					65	45	11	11⅜	
				— C—C—							
66¼	44⅛	CBS	2.60		4.7	8	180	55¼	54½	55¼	+ ½
11⅜	4¾	CCI

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
NatAirl .50	1.1	24	181	46⅞	46⅛	46¾+ ⅛
NCan .72	3.4	9	25	21⅝	21⅛	21¼— ¼
NCvt .60	4.5	8	12	13⅝	13	13½— ¼
NatGr 2	5.8	5	46	u34¾	34⅛	34⅜+ ⅛
NDist 1.80	7.9	6	x432	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞— ⅛
NFG 2.54	8.7	6	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛— ¼
NFG pf2.30	9.0		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
NGyp 1.32	7.2	4	72	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
NLmera			39	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
NMInf n .28	2.6	7	68	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
NMdCr s.60	3.1	9	158	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
NMdt s.50	2.7	11	419	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝+ ⅛
NMedSv .56	3.6	16	5	15½	15½	15½
NPrest 1.50	8.0	12	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ¼
NSemic		10	388	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛+ ⅜
NSvin 1.08	5.9	6	63	18¼	18	18¼
NStand 1.24	7.5	6	32	16½	16⅛	16½
NatStl 2.60	8.0	4	101	32½	32⅛	32½+ ⅛
NatTele		7	18	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Natomt 2.30	4.2	6	148	53	52⅛	53 + ⅛
Natm pf7.40	4.7		34	34⅛	34¼	34⅜— ⅛
NevPwl 2.32	8.8	9	43	26⅝	26⅛	26½
NewP pf1.68	10.		z1000	16	16	16
NewP pf2.30	11.		z800	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+ ⅛
NewP pf1.95	10.		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
NEngEl 2.24	9.9	6	43	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+ ⅛
NEAGE 1.60	9.8	6	54	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
NEG pf 9.80	9.7		z50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝— ⅛
NENucl s.26	1.3	18	36	20¾	20	20⅝+ ¼
NEnP pf2.76	10.		4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
NEngT 3.16	8.7	8	33	u36⅛	35½	36⅛+ ½
NYSEG 1.76	10.	7	116	17½	17⅛	17⅛— ¼
NYS pf 8.80	10.		z140	85	85	85
NiaCrp			11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
Newait n.70	7.7	6	17	9¼	9	9⅛— ⅛
Newhall .80	2.0	8	33	39⅞	39½	39⅝— ⅛
Newmt 1.20	4.7	6	107	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜— ¼
Newpak .20	1.5	11	342	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅛
NiaMP 1.44	9.8	7	121	14¾	14½	14⅝
NiaMof 3.60	10.		z120	35½	35	35 +1¼
NiaMpf 10.60	10.		z150	102½	102½	102½+ ½
NiagSh 1.21e	10.		41	12	11⅞	12
NICOR 2.52	7.7	6	53	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝+ ⅛
NorfWn 1.92	7.1	6	207	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+ ½
Norlin 1.60	7.9	4	32	20¼	20	20¼
Norris 1.40	5.1	7	30	27½	27¼	27¼— ⅛
NACoaF .64	1.9	9	54	34½	33⅞	34⅛+ ½
NoAMtg			34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
NoAPhl 1.70	5.8	5	50	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛— ⅛
NoestUt 1.10	11.	7	188	10⅛	10	10⅛
NCalSL .70	3.7	5	54	19¼	19	19
NIndPS 1.50	9.6	8	317	15⅝	15½	15⅝
NorNGs 3	6.0	8	41	50	49⅞	49⅞
NoStPw 2.28	9.2	7	292	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+ ⅛
NSPw pf3.60	9.7		z310	38	37⅝	37⅝— ⅜
NSPw pf7.84	9.3		z180	84	84	84 —1
NorTel 2.80			184	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+ ⅛
Nthgate g			16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
Nortrp 1.80	5.1	5	685	35	33⅞	35 +1
NwstAirl .80	2.5	9	193	32¾	32¼	32⅝+ ⅛
NwtBcp 1.32	4.6	7	70	28⅝	28½	28½— ⅛
NwtEnr s		6	139	21⅝	21¼	21¼— ⅛
NwtInd 2.05	5.7	7	229	36	35⅝	36 + ½
NwtP pf2.50	9.6		2	26	26	26 — ¼
NwtP pf2.36	9.3		3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜— ⅜
NwMLf 1e	9.3	13	111	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
NwStW 1.80	6.4	5	57	28⅝	28	28
Norton 1.40	4.5	7	32	31⅝	31	31⅝+ ⅜
NorSim .92b	6.1	6	194	15⅛	15	15
NortS pf1.60	4.8		1	33½	33½	33½
Nucor s .36	1.2	5	28	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+ ⅛
— O—O—O —							
OKC 1.20	2.1	13	147	57⅞	57	57⅞+ ⅜
OakInd .40	1.3	17	65	32	31⅞	31⅞— ⅛
OakiteP 1.20	6.1	9	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝+ ⅛
OcciPet 1.25	5.4	8	1270	23⅛	23	23⅛— ⅛
OcciPet wt			94	8⅝	8⅜	8½— ⅛
OccIP pf2.16	5.7		6	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
OccIP pf3.60	4.8		8	74½	74½	74½—1
OccIP pf2.50	11.		12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛
OccIP pf2.12	10.		8	20⅝	20½	20½— ⅛
OccIP pf2.30	10.		60	22	21⅞	22 + ⅛
Ogden 2	6.5	5	40	31	30⅝	30¾— ⅛
OhioEd 1.76	11.	12	630	15⅝	15½	15⅝+ ⅛
OhEd pf4.40	11.		z250	41¼	41	41 — ½
OhEd pf8.64	10.		z1060	85	82	85 +4
OhE pf10.48	10.		z560	103½	103	103½+2½
OhP pf 8.04	11.		y20	73	73	73 — ⅜
OhP pfG2.27	10.		x3	22	22	22 + ⅛
OhP pfF 14	13.		y40	112	112	112 +2
OklaGE 1.60	9.8	11	103	16½	16⅜	16⅜
OkIGE pf.80	9.4		z950	8½	8½	8½— ⅛
OklaNG 1.80	7.5	7	33	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+ ⅛
Olin 1	4.5	7	x208	22⅝	22	22¼+ ⅛
Omark 1.12	4.0	5	6	28	28	28
Oneida .92	4.0	6	38	23	22⅞	23 + ⅛
Opelika .84	6.7	6	9	12½	12⅜	12½— ⅛
OranRk 1.56	11.	7	66	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
Orange .20	2.9	4	25	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
OrionC .30	2.4	8	23	11½	11⅜	11½+ ⅛
OutMar 1.40	9.0	8	73	15⅝	15½	15½
OutletCo 1	4.3	7	5	23	23	23 — ¼
OverhDr .84	4.9	6	12	17¼	17⅛	17¼
OvrnTr 1.24	5.5	5	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛
OverSh .50b	1.6	5	66	31⅛	31	31⅛— ⅛
OwenC 1.20	4.2	7	128	28½	28⅛	28⅛— ⅛
OwenIll 1.26	5.9	5	x285	21⅛	21	21⅛+ ⅛
OwnII pf4.75	7.2		1	66	66	66
Oxfrdin .68	6.3	5	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+ ⅛
— P—Q —							
PHH Gp .64	3.5	9	130	18½	18⅛	18⅛— ⅜
PNBMt .96e	8.2	9	38	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅛
PPG 1.84	5.9	7	x140	31½	31⅛	31⅛— ⅛
PSA	.4		148	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜+1
PacAS 1.24	10.		28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
PacGE 2.32	10.	6	810	23	22⅞	22⅞— ⅛
PacLtg 2	9.1	6	123	22	21⅞	22 + ⅛
PacLm 2.20	4.5	13	106	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝— ⅛
PNwTel 1.64	8.6	7	8	19⅛	19	19⅛
PacPw 1.92	9.1	9	83	21⅛	21	21⅛
PacTT 1.40	9.9	8	111	14⅛	14	14⅛— ⅛
PacTT pf 6	9.4		z120	63	62⅝	62¾—1
PacTin 1	5.6	7	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
PaineW .44	4.7	4	42	9⅜	9¼	9⅜— ⅛
PalW pf1.38	9.3		4	14½	14	14 — ⅛
PalmBc 1.20	7.1	4	85	17⅛	16⅞	17
Pamida .061			85	3⅝	3½	3⅝
PanAm		3	2914	7⅞	7½	7⅞+ ⅜
PanEP 3.10	5.6	7	39	u55⅛	54⅛	55⅛+1⅛
Papcit 1.14b	5.5	7	4	20⅝	20½	20⅝
Pargas 1.08	5.6	9	16	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
ParkDr s .24	.8	10	229	30⅛	29⅜	30⅛— ⅛
ParHan 1.20	4.4	8	190	27¼	27	27¼+ ⅛
ParkPn s.36	2.1	9	259	17½	17⅛	17⅛— ⅜
PatPtl		33	74	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
Paylsnw .60	3.4	7	25	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛
Peabdy .28b	1.2	9	82	24	23⅝	23⅞— ⅛
Penga		37	17	13	12⅝	13 + ⅛
PenCen			113	19⅜	19	19⅛+ ⅛
PenCn prA			62	u11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+ ¼
PenCn prB			1435	u 6½	6⅛	6½+ ⅜
PenDix			159	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
PennCp n.12	1.4		544	8⅝	8¼	8⅜— ⅛
Penney 1.76	6.1	7	204	28⅞	28½	28⅞
PaCo pf4.62	7.2		1	64	64	64 —2⅛
PaPL 2.04	9.7	7	81	21	20⅝	21 + ⅛
PaPL pf4.50	10.		z330	46	44⅝	44⅝— ⅜
PaPL pf8.60	9.3		z1100	92	88	92 +3⅝
PaPL pf 11	10.		z100	105	105	105 —1
PaPL pf 13	12.		z20	113	113	113 +1½
PaPL pf 8	10.		z70	79½	79½	79½+ ¼
PaPL pf8.70	10.		z70	84⅝	84¼	84¼+1⅛
Penwlt 2.20	6.5	7	69	34⅛	33⅞	34 + ⅜
Penw pf2.50	5.0		1	50½	50½	50½+1½
Penw pf1.60	7.4		14	21⅝	21⅛	21½+ ½
Pennzol 2.20	5.5	8	410	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛+ ½
PeopDr .24	2.0	7	70	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
PeopGs 2.88	7.3	8	107	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
PepsiCo 1.14	4.2	10	1364	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+ ⅜
PerkinE .52	1.9	12	351	27⅞	27½	27⅝
Perfec		10	605	11⅝	11⅜	11½+ ⅛
Petrie 1.40	4.0	10	30	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞— ⅛
Petroln 1.04	2.3	10	4	45	44⅞	44⅞+ ⅛
PetRs 2.47e	9.5		7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
PetRs pf1.75	7.3		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Pfizer 1.32	4.1	10	980	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
PhelpD 1	3.8	8	193	26⅛	25⅝	26 + ⅜
PhilaEl 1.80	11.	8	628	17	16⅞	16⅞+ ⅛
PhilE pf3.80	11.		z300	35½	35⅜	35⅜
PhilE pf4.40	11.		z130	41	40½	41 + ½
PhilE pf8.75	10.		z100	84	84	84
PhilE pf9.50	9.9		z50	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
PhilSub 1.10	3.9	9	x7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛— ⅛
PhilMr s1.25	3.5	10	558	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝
PhilInd .28	5.5	3	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
PhilInd pf 1	10.		1	10	10	10 — ¼
PhilPet 1.40	3.7	7	1053	38	37⅝	37⅝— ⅛
PhilVH .60	4.4	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
PiedAvt .24	1.9	4	45	13	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
PieNG 1.56a	8.3	9	13	19	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛
Pier 1 .15e	1.2	7	13	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Pillsby 1.52	4.1	8	635	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞— ½
Pioneer 1.92	4.7	9	43	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝+ ⅛
PitnyB 1.20	4.6	7	240	26⅛	26	26⅛+ ⅛
PitnB pf2.12	7.3		14	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+ ⅛
PittFrg .90	2.4	14	9	u37⅝	37½	37⅝
Pittstn 1.20	5.3	15	272	22⅞	22½	22⅞+ ⅛
PlanRsc		9	161	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
Plantrn .16	.9	13	96	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+ ⅛
Playboy .12	.7	21	26	17½	17⅛	17⅜+ ⅛
Plessey 1e	4.2	8	1	24	24	24
Pneumo 1	4.3	9	x15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛
PogoPd .20b	1.3	10	259	16⅛	15⅞	16 + ⅛
Polaroid 1	3.4	9	872	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛— ⅛
Pndrosa .40	2.2	6	95	18	17⅞	18 + ⅛
PopTal 1.16	3.7	5	11	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝+ ⅛
Portec .80b	4.2	9	x29	19⅛	18⅞	19 + ⅛
PortIr pf5.50	7.3		z10	75¼	75¼	75¼
PortGE 1.70	10.	11	132	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
PoG pf12.50	11.		z50	102⅝	101⅝	102⅝
Potlich 1.16	3.4	7	51	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
PotmEl 1.34	9.9	8	109	13⅝	13½	13½+ ⅛
PotEl pf2.44	6.5		3	37½	37½	37½
PotEl pf4.04	9.6		z2500	42	41¼	42 + ½
Premier .44	2.1	10	9	21	21	21 — ¼
PrimeC s		17	125	16⅝	16	16½+ ⅛
ProctG 3.40	4.5	11	304	75	74⅝	74⅝
PrdRsh s.44	2.8	8	41	15½	15⅜	15⅜
Prolar .50e	2.0	7	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞— ⅛
PSvCol 1.60	10.	10	95	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞— ⅛
PSCol pf7.15	9.2		y3000	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝+ ⅛
PSCol pf2.10	9.3		x142	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+ ⅛
PSInd 2.32	8.8	8	497	26⅜	26	26
PSIn pf3.50	9.7		z290	36½	36	36 —1
PSIn pf1.04	8.9		z650	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+ ⅛
PSIn pf1.08	9.0		z50	12	12	12 — ⅛
PSIn pf8.96	8.7		z4800	103	103	103 + ⅜
PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	64	18⅝	18½	18½— ⅛
PSNH pf2.81	11.		421	26⅛	26	26 — ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.3	7	187	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
24⅛	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	663	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+ ⅛	
16	13½	PSEG pf1.40	10.		1	14	14	14 — ¼	
48	39⅞	PSEG pf4.08	9.7		z160	42½	42	42 — ⅛	
27⅛	24⅜	PSEG pf2.43	9.3		15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
92⅛	79	PSEG pf7.80	9.4		z40	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛+ ⅛	
87⅛	74⅞	PSEG pf8.08	10.		z100	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜+1⅛	
107	97	PSEG pf9.62	9.4		z110	103	102	102 —1	
11⅞	5⅛	Publick			259	9⅛	9	9⅛— ⅛	
7⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛	
18⅛	15⅜	PaSPL 1.64	9.7	8	63	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛	
48	29⅛	Pullmn 1.60	4.3	8	534	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜+ ⅛	
20⅛	14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.0	8	59	16⅝	16½	16½	
9⅝	3	PurtbnFa			47	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
30⅛	22⅛	Purolitr 1.32	4.6	8	24	29⅛	28⅞	29	
27⅛	21⅛	QuakO 1.20	4.8	6	107	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+ ⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	QuakSIO 1	5.2	10	173	19⅛	18⅞	19½	
33	18⅛	Quanex s 1	3.5	10	11	29	28⅞	28⅞— ⅛	
12½	4⅝	Questor .20	2.8	14	80	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
		— R—R—R —							
33⅞	23	RCA 1.60	6.4	7	316	25	24⅞	25	
74	52½	RCA pf 4	7.2		3	56	55½	55½	
11	9⅝	RLC s .44	4.0	5	132	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+ ⅛	
15⅛	9½	RTE .60	5.9	6	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	10	RalsPur .58	5.5	8	661	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
17	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.0	23	1515	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+ ⅛	
23	13⅛	Ranco .76	4.4	9	256	17⅛	17	17⅛	
18⅛	11⅞	RapAm .60a	3.4	3	91	17⅝	17½	17½— ⅛	
40⅛	24⅛	Raybt 1.60b	5.4	5	11	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅛	
27⅝	14⅝	RaymdInt 1	5.8	5	75	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+ ⅛	
58⅝	42⅝	Raythn 1.60	2.9	10	277	55	54½	55 + ⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	ReadBat 1	3.8	9	105	26⅛	26½	26½	
19⅝	12⅛	RltRef 1.70e	12.	9	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ⅛	
7⅝	3½	Redmn .09e	1.4	6	87	6½	6⅜	6½	
10⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.2	5	73	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛	
33⅞	22⅛	ReevsB 1.80	5.6	4	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
15⅜	10⅜	ReichCh .74	5.7	10	29	13⅛	13	13 — ⅛	
65	29⅝	RelnEl 1.60	2.6	13	21	62	61¼	62 + ¼	
180	85⅝	RelEl pf 3	1.8		4	170	170	170 +7	
49⅛	30½	RelGp 1.60b	3.4	5	116	48⅛	47⅛	47⅞— ⅛	
27⅛	23⅝	RelG pf2.60	10.		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
28⅛	25	Relin pf2.68	9.8		7	27¼	27¼	27¼	
11⅛	5⅜	RepAir .20	2.7	4	149	7⅝	7¼	7⅜— ⅛	
7½	1⅛	RepAir wt			127	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞— ⅛	
27⅛	11⅛	RepCp .45e	1.7	5	41	27⅛	27	27 — ⅛	
22	13⅝	RepFoS 8.92	4.6	4	146	20	19⅞	20 + ⅛	
3	1⅛	RepMtg			19	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
28⅛	21⅛	RepStl 1.80a	6.6	3	128	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+ ⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	RepTex 1	3.6	7	15	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝+ ⅛	
22⅛	9	ResvOil .30	1.4	13	405	22	21½	22 + ⅛	
33½	19⅛	ResOil pf1.75	5.5		80	32⅛	31½	32	
32⅛	20⅝	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	225	28½	27⅞	28 — ⅜	
19⅛	11⅛	Revere		3	529	14½	14¼	14⅛— ⅜	
59	44⅝	Revlon 1.56	3.2	12	387	48½	48⅛	48⅛	
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	3.7	7	129	16⅛	16	16⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	5.2	6	142	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
61½	48⅛	Rein pf2.86	4.5		7	53	53	53 +1½	
65	54½	Reyntn 3.80	6.3	6	x1403	60⅝	60⅛	60⅜+ ½	
39⅛	29⅝	ReyMtl 1.80	5.3	4	323	34	33⅝	33⅝— ⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	RichCo 1.20	6.2	4	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
31	19⅝	RchMer 1.06	4.4	9	150	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
21⅞	15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	9.0	6	6	18	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛	
37⅛	23⅛	RioGran 1	2.8	6	48	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+ ⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	RioGr pf .80	4.4		18	18⅛	18	18⅛— ⅛	
26	16⅛	RiteAid .54	2.3	9	128	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+ ⅛	
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	7.0	6	48	18⅝	18	18⅝+ ⅛	
35	22⅛	Robtsn 1.90	6.8	7	14	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞+ ⅛	
12⅛	8	Robins .40	3.8	10	107	10⅞	10⅝	10½— ⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.48	9.0	7	29	16½	16⅜	16⅜+ ⅛	
20⅝	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	7.9	8	37	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
18⅛	10⅛	Rockowr 1	5.4	7	150	u18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+ ⅜	
40⅛	30⅛	Rockwl 2.60	6.7	6	107	39	38⅝	38⅝	
45⅛	30⅛	RohmH 2	4.5	7	x94	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜+ ½	
19⅛	10	Rohrind		5	702	16	14⅛	16 +1⅝	
23⅛	16⅛	Rollins .72	3.3	10	x325	21½	21	21½+ ⅛	
40	28⅛	Rolm s		23	198	33⅞	31⅞	33⅞+1⅝	
6⅛	2½	Ronson			4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
11⅛	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.9	6	37	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅛	
21½	13⅛	Rorer .76	4.8	9	x116	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛	
32⅛	15	Rosario .60	2.0	13	131	30	29⅝	29⅝— ⅛	
27	15⅛	Rowan .10	.4	12	62	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+ ⅛	
19½	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.4	36	7	14	13⅝	14	
76½	57⅝	RoylD 5.09e	6.9	5	215	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛+ ⅛	
34⅛	21⅛	Rubbrm .92	3.6	10	98	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	RussTog .88	8.9	6	23	10	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛	
22⅛	14⅛	RyanH 1	4.7	8	28	21⅝	21⅜	21½— ⅛	
36⅛	18⅛	RyderS 1b	4.6	6	54	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+ ⅛	
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅛	SCA .35t	3.9	11	357	9	8⅞	9 + ¼	
31⅛	16⅛	SCM 1.30	4.7	6	204	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝— ⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	SPSTec .50	2.3	7	143	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛— ⅛	
40⅛	24⅛	Sabine .56	1.4	32	38	39⅛	39	39⅛	
17⅛	8	Safedin .32	1.9	13	94	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+ ⅛	
46	34⅛	Safewy 2.60	6.9	7	154	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞+ ⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	SagaCp .44	4.8	6	x17	9⅛	9	9⅛+ ⅛	
32⅛	21⅛	SJoMn 1.40	4.8	9	83	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
14	11⅛	StJoLP 1.26	11.	6	17	12⅛	12	12 — ⅛	
54	34⅛	StLSaF 2.50	4.9	7	16	51⅛	51	51⅛— ⅛	
11⅛	10	SPaul 1e	9.3		29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	StRegP 1.80	5.9	6	23	30⅝	30¼	30⅛— ⅛	
18⅛	5⅛	Salant .40	6.7	7	25	6⅛	6	6	
20⅛	5	Sambos		52	913	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+ ⅛	
16	14	SDieGs 1.44	9.8	10	109	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅛	9⅛	SJuanR 1.05t	6.5	13	62	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+ ⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	Sanders .40	1.6	11	68	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+ ⅛	
47⅛	29⅛	SFeInd 2.40	5.1	7	527	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛+ ⅛	
13	8	SFeIn pf .50	4.0		16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
40⅛	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.9	19	182	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛	
19⅛	13	SaiWel .88	6.1	7	x12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	SaulRE			11	8½	8⅛	8½	
10	4	SavASp		13	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛	
15	7	SavOnD .40	3.1	9	228	13	12⅝	13 + ⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	SavEIP 1	9.5	4	5	10⅝	10⅝	10½— ⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	Savin .70	4.2	4	191	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Saxon		7	749	6⅞	6½	6½+ ⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Schaefer			14	4⅛	4	4⅛	
38	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.4	8	1722	32½	32	32⅛+ ⅛	
64⅛	61⅛	SchrPl pf5.07	7.9		5	64	63⅞	63⅞— ⅛	
14⅛	9	Schlitz .30t		27	381	11⅛	10⅞	11 — ⅛	
80½	46⅛	Schlmb s1.10	1.4	18	557	78⅛	77⅛	78½+ ⅛	
31⅛	25⅛	SciAtla s		18	71	31	30⅛	30⅞+ ⅛	
27⅛	18	SCOA s 1	4.5	7	28	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	ScotLad			45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛	
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.2	6	70	29⅛	28⅝	29 — ⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	ScottF .80	3.3	10	x146	u24⅛	23	24⅛+1⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	ScottP .92	5.1	6	669	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+ ⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.7	9	31	u14⅛	14	14⅛+ ⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	ScovIll 1.40	7.2	5	131	18⅛	18	18⅛+ ⅛	
59	42	ScovIl pf2.50	5.7		1	44	44	44 + ⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Scudder		19	182	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛	
9⅛	8	Scud pf .87e	9.3		36	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
33⅛	15⅛	SeaCont .42	2.1	6	86	20	19⅞	20 + ⅛	
35⅛	23⅛	SeabCL 2.28	7.3	5	115	30⅛	30	30	
18⅛	9⅛	SeabWA .40b	3.2	6	127	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛	
31½	23	Seafst 1.12	3.7	7	262	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝— ⅛	
34⅛	24⅛	Seagrm s1.12		10	741	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+ ⅛	
17½	18½	Seagrv .27e	1.7	7	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	SealAir n.44	2.7	9	59	16½	16⅛	16½	
29⅛	19⅛	SealPw 1.10	3.9	7	39	28⅛	28	28 — ⅛	
16	10⅛	SearleG .52	3.6	10	x177	14⅛	14⅛	14½— ⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Sears 1.28	6.9	7	1382	18⅛	18½	18⅛— ⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	Sealtrain		60	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
34	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.5	6	98	33	32⅝	32⅝— ⅛	
48⅛	24⅛	Sedco .44	2.0	15	53	31⅞	31½	31½— ⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	SelgLt 1.20b	10.	6	20	11½	11¼	11½+ ⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	SvCoInt .34	3.8	6	64	9	8⅞	9 + ⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Shakspr .52	5.0	8	28	11⅛	10½	10½— ⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.7	5	13	15⅛	15½	15⅛— ⅛	
17½	8½	ShearH .48b	2.8	4	179	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
43⅛	30⅛	ShellOil 2	5.1	6	251	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝— ⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	ShelGlo .70	6.9	4	97	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20½	14⅛	ShelG pf1.35	7.9		3	17	17	17 + ⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	Shrwin		17	146	25⅛	24½	25⅛+ ⅛	
57	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.2		y10	48	48	48 — ⅛	
14⅛	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.6	7	53	14	13⅞	14	
32	19⅛	Signal 1	3.1	6	x515	u32⅛	31½	32⅛+ ½	
38½	28⅛	Sianode 1.72	4.9	7	64	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+1⅛	
21½	12⅛	SimPrec .24	1.4	13	31	17½	17⅛	17½	
13⅛	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.0	12	209	11½	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛	
21	12⅛	Singer .80	5.6	6	171	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛	
37⅛	30⅛	Singr pf3.50	11.		6	31⅛	31½	31⅛+ ⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Skyline .48	4.4	9	142	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	SmithA 1.40	7.4	3	45	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛	
58⅛	39	SmithIn 1.12	2.0	10	183	56	55⅛	56 — ⅛	
47	38⅛	Smtkln s1.44	3.3	13	242	43⅛	43	43⅛	
22	14⅛	SmithTr 1	5.6	6	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛	
24½	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.4	12	331	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+ ⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.1	19	166	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
21½	16½	SooLIn s		8	4	19½	19½	19½+ ⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	SoAIIFn			31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛	
19	15	SCrEG 1.68	10.	9	98	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝— ⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	SoJerIn 1.74	9.0	9	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+ ⅛	
51⅛	26⅛	Soutdwn .60	1.3	7	2	46⅛	46½	46½	
15⅛	11⅛	SoetBk .80	5.0	6	193	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	18	7⅛	7	7	
27⅛	23⅛	SCalEd 2.48	9.4	6	773	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+ ⅛	
16⅛	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	807	13⅛	12⅞	13	
20⅛	17⅛	SolnGE 1.52	8.3	6	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛	
44⅛	29⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.4	9	239	u45⅛	44⅛	44⅛+ ⅛	
41	34⅛	SNETel 3.60	9.2	6	57	39	38⅞	38⅞— ⅛	
55⅛	50	SoNE pf4.62	8.7		z100	53	53	53 + ⅛	
35	25	SouPac 2.40	6.9	6	225	34⅞	34½	34⅞+ ⅛	
57⅛	44⅛	SouRy 3.20	5.6	6	524	57⅛	56½	57⅛+ ⅛	
27⅛	26⅛	SoRy pf2.60	9.4		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+ ⅛	
27⅛	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.5	8	48	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+ ⅛	
34⅛	25⅛	Soutind .84	2.8	10	23	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛— ⅛	
41	34⅛	SouRoyl s		28	142	38	37½	37½— ⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	SwtAir s .20	1.2	6	282	u23½	23	23 — ⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	SwtBsh 1.24	4.9	7	23	25½	25⅛	25⅛— ⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	SwtFore .40	2.3	4	x83	17⅛	17½	17⅛— ⅛	
12⅛	12⅛	SwtGas n1.10	8.8	10	51	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛	
15⅛	13	SwtPS 1.28	9.2	5	69	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+ ⅛	
15½	10½	Spartan .80	6.2	6	6	13	13	13 + ⅛	
26⅛	15⅛	SpectPh		15	115	26	25½	26 + ⅛	
23½	12⅛	SperHut 1	7.4	4	10	13⅝	13½	13½	
51⅛	39⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.3	7	236	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛+ ⅛	
20⅛	14	SprngsM 1.05	6.5	4	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛	
26⅛	19⅛	SquarD 1.50	6.2	8	26	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
37⅛	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.3	13	573	32½	31⅞	32½+ ⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.8	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	Staley 1	4.0	15	33	25	24⅞	25 + ⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	StBrnd 1.48	6.0	9	26	24⅛	24½	24⅛— ⅛	
35	19⅛	StBPat .64	2.4	11	140	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+ ⅛	
20½	13½	StdMotA .64	3.6	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛	
52½	41⅛	StOilCl 2.80	5.6	6	682	50⅛	50	50⅛— ⅛	
69	48⅛	StOilnd 3	4.5	8	768	66½	66⅛	66⅛— ⅛	
61⅛	32⅛	StOilOh 1.20	2.0	11	478	59⅛	59	59⅛+ ⅛	
61⅛	56⅛	SOOh pf3.75	6.4		z10	59	59	59	
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	5.6	4	53	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	Standex .75	4.5	7	18	17	16⅞	16⅞	
30	22⅛	StanW 1.08	3.8	7	113	29⅛	28½	28⅛	
30⅛	22⅛	Starret 1.32a	4.7	6	3	28⅛	28	28 — ⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	StMullav		12	2	5	5	5	
11⅛	9⅛	StaMSe 1.05	9.9		22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
23⅛	19	StaufCh s1.10	4.8	8	621	23	22⅞	23 — ⅛	
12⅛	8½	Sterchi .68	7.0	4	5	9⅛	9½	9⅛+ ⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	8.3	5	33	8⅛	7⅞	8 + ⅛	
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	5.1	10	1820	16½	16⅛	16½+ ⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.1	9	12	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛	
25½	12⅛	Sterndnt .60	2.7	9	78	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+ ⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18⅛	13⅛	StevenJ 1.20b	8.3	5	46	14½	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛	
31⅛	26½	StewWa s1.88	6.0	7	91	31⅛	31¼	31¼— ½	
32⅛	20⅛	StokVC 1.32	4.2	10	28	31½	30⅛	31½+ ⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	StokVC pf 1	9.1		z100	11	11	11 — ⅛	
50	37⅛	StoneW 2.75e	6.0	9	6	46⅛	46½	46½— ½	
29⅛	10½	StonCon .60	2.6	10	42	23¼	23¼	23¼	
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	6.2	5	22	19¼	19	19	
23⅛	14⅛	StorTec s		12	769	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
44⅛	28	StorerB 1.20	2.9	10	136	u45	44⅛	44⅞+ ⅛	
16⅛	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.9	6	16	14	13⅞	13⅞	
49	23½	StuWar 1.25	2.6	10	396	48⅛	48¼	48¼— ⅛	
5	2⅛	SuavSho .20	5.3	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	16½	SubPrG 1.44	5.0	7	58	29	28⅞	29 + ⅛	
32	22	SunChm .60	2.0	5	8	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+ ⅛	
28⅛	19½	SunEl .60	2.4	13	14	24⅛	24½	24⅛+ ⅛	
59⅛	36⅛	SunCo 3	5.0	7	688	u60⅛	59⅛	60⅛+1⅛	
61½	37½	SunC pf2.25	3.6		18	u62½	61⅛	62½+1	
25	16⅛	Sunbm 1.50	6.9	7	100	21⅛	21¼	21¼— ⅛	
29⅛	19	Sundstr 1.20	4.0	9	182	u30	29⅛	29⅛	
73	58	Sunds pf3.50	4.8		9	73	73	73 + ½	
17½	9	SunsM .40	3.0	9	119	13⅛	13¼	13½	
20⅛	15⅛	SuprVal .66	3.4	9	32	19⅛	19⅛	19½+ ⅛	
453	261	SuprOil 2.80	.7	27	18	425	421½	425 +1⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	SupmktG .48	2.9	6	113	16½	16¼	16¼— ⅛	
36½	23½	Supm pf1.30	3.8		7	34½	34½	34½—1½	
12⅛	4⅛	Supscp			24	4⅛	4½	4⅛+ ⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	SutroM .97e	8.9	10	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.7	6	17	21	20⅛	21 + ⅛	
24⅛	14½	Sybron 1.08	5.6	10	147	19⅛	19¼	19¼+ ⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Systron .10	.7	33	18	14½	14½	14½	
13½	11⅛	TRE s .84	6.1	20	150	u13⅞	13⅛	13⅛+ ¼	
42⅛	33½	TRW 2	5.2	6	x346	38⅛	37½	38⅛+ ⅛	
92⅛	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.3		x2	82⅛	83	83 — ⅛	
80	63⅛	TRW pr4.50	6.2		x39	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛+ ⅛	
27⅛	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.8	9	91	27⅛	27	27⅛+ ⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Talcott			73	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Talley 1	10.	7	35	10⅛	10	10	
15⅛	10½	Talley pf 1	9.3		42	10⅛	10½	10⅛+ ⅛	
20⅛	16½	TampE 1.44	8.1	8	220	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛	
34⅛	17⅛	Tandy		7	215	23⅛	23¼	23¼	
6⅛	3⅛	Tandycft n		3	960	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛	
13⅛	7¼	Tappan .28	2.4	18	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛	
16⅛	9	Tchncolr .60	3.8	7	59	16	15½	15⅛	
18⅛	7⅛	Technicn		14	3521	16⅛	16	16 + ⅛	
57	39	Tektrnx .64	1.2	13	37	54⅛	54¼	54⅛+ ⅛	
11¼	5	Telecor 6.60c		4	10	5	5	5 — ⅛	
143½	83½	Teledn 9.92t	6.9	6	426	u144⅛	141	143¼+ ⅛	
21⅛	8¼	Telprmt		20	383	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Telex		11	134	4⅛	4½	4⅛+ ⅛	
37	29	Tenneco 2.20	6.2	7	x1057	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+ ⅛	
89½	82⅛	Tenc pr 7.40	8.6		x157	86⅛	86	86 — ⅛	
135½	108½	Tennc pf5.50	4.2		x2	132⅛	131⅛	132¼—1⅛	
30½	14½	Teradyn		11	42	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+ ½	
19⅛	6⅛	Tesoro		8	337	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛	
33⅛	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	7.9		57	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛— ⅛	
29⅛	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	7.6	6	2094	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+ ⅛	
44⅛	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.2	8	62	44⅛	44	44 — ⅛	
57⅛	32	TexEst 2.70	4.8	9	138	56⅛	56½	56½— ⅛	
27⅛	25⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.1		202	26⅛	26⅛	26½— ⅛	
30	26⅛	TxET pf2.87	10.		8	28	27⅛	27⅛— ⅛	
47⅛	34⅛	TexGT 2.64	5.7	8	50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+ ⅛	
47	34⅛	TxGs pf1.50	3.3		7	46	46	46 + ⅛	
22⅛	16	TexInd .60	2.9	5	67	21	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛	
93¼	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.2	13	170	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛+ ⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	TexInt		17	232	13⅛	13¼	13¼— ½	
46⅛	25⅛	TexOGs .44	1.0	11	710	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛+ ⅛	
65	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	28	10	63½	62½	62½—1½	
22⅛	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.5	7	279	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	18	Texsgff 1.20	5.2	10	105	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛	
44⅛	35¼	Texalt pf 3	7.0		10	42⅛	42½	42⅛+ ⅛	
13½	4⅛	Texfi Ind		3	44	6⅛	6	6	
35	23½	Textron 1.80	6.5	6	135	27⅛	27⅛	27½+ ½	
38⅛	27	Textr pf2.08	7.0		60	30	29⅛	29⅛+ ⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	Textr pf1.40	5.8		7	24	24	24	
39⅛	27⅛	Thiokol 1.55	4.1	7	17	38⅛	38	38 + ⅛	
47½	39⅛	ThmBet 1.52	3.5	12	61	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+ ⅛	
14⅛	8¼	Thomin .52b	5.2	5	27	10⅛	9⅛	10 — ⅛	
33⅛	20	ThmJW 1.80	7.1	6	277	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛— ⅛	
17⅛	9½	Thrifty .60	4.0	11	x166	15	14½	15 + ½	
28⅛	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.8	9	58	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛	
34⅛	19	TigerInt .80	3.3	6	259	24⅛	23⅛	24¼+ ⅛	
50⅛	35⅛	TimeIn 1.66	3.8	8	253	44	43⅛	44 + ⅛	
32⅛	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.8		51	32⅛	32	32⅛+ ½	
35½	26⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.6	8	80	33⅛	33½	33½— ⅛	
63½	45	Timkn 3	5.1	6	53	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛— ⅛	
34½	19⅛	ToddSh		7	93	27⅛	27	27⅛+ ⅛	
25⅛	12⅛	Tokheim .60	3.3	8	x37	18½	17⅛	18	
24⅛	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	84	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+ ⅛	
26⅛	20⅛	TolEd pf2.36	10.		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛	
24	19⅛	TolEd pf2.21	11.		1	21	21	21 — ⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	TonkaCp			7	13	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	8¼	TootRol .40b	4.3	6	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	ToroCo .88	4.1	7	49	22⅛	21⅛	21½— ⅛	
30⅛	18⅛	ToyRUs n		12	180	24	23¼	23¼— ⅛	
19	15⅛	Tracor s.40	2.4	7	64	17¼	16⅛	17	
23½	17½	Trane s .92	4.1	9	12	22⅛	22	22¼— ⅛	
38⅛	27⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.0	7	x99	34	33⅛	33⅛— ⅛	
30⅛	13⅛	TWC		4	156	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
18	15⅛	TWC pf 1.90	12.		56	16⅛	16	16 — ⅛	
29½	29	TWC pfC wi	9.1		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛— ⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Transm 1	5.2	6	307	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
23¼	19½	Traninc 2.04	9.8		36	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+ ⅛	
30⅛	16⅛	Transco 1.24	4.3	12	175	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
14½	7½	Transcn .60	6.2	8	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
103½	96⅛	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z40	99½	99½	99½	
97½	88½	TrGP pf8.64	9.4		z100	92	92	92	
26⅛	23⅛	TrGP pf2.50	10.		7	25	25	25	
18⅛	12⅛	TrnsOh .40b	2.8	4	12	14⅛	14⅛	14¼— ⅛	
29	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.7	5	37	23½	23	23⅛+ ⅛	
40⅛	30⅛	Travlrs 2.08	5.4	4	886	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛— ⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	TriCon 2.01e	11.		192	18	17⅛	18 + ⅛	
30⅛	27	TriCn pf2.50	8.7		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	TriSoM		4	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Triaiad .20r	2.2	13	x34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	TriaPc .84	4.2	7	64	20⅛	20	20 — ⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Trico .18	1.8	10	25	10	9⅛	9⅛	
37⅛	15⅛	Trinityln 1	2.7	13	90	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	
17½	14⅛	TucsEP 1.42	8.5	8	135	17	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛	
46⅛	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	7	151	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+ ⅛	
24½	17	TwinDs 1	5.8	6	x6	20½	20	20 — ⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	TycoLab 1	4.3	4	127	23⅛	23½	23½	
19⅛	13⅛	TylerCp .45	3.0	7	58	15⅛	15	15 — ⅛	
42½	21⅛	Tymshr		14	56	39⅛	38⅛	39 — ⅛	
		— U—U—U —							
45⅛	23⅛	UAL 1	3.7	5	482	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+ ⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	UGI 1.64	6.6	8	48	25	24⅛	25	
29½	25⅛	UGI pf 2.75	10.		z500	27	26⅛	26⅛— ⅛	
22⅛	14	UMC 1.20	7.9	7	19	15⅛	15¼	15¼— ⅛	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30½	16	UNCRes .50	2.2	6	105	22½	21⅛	22⅛+ ⅛	
39½	17	UVInd 18c		6	156	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛— ½	
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	6.8	5	23	13	12⅛	13	
65⅛	54⅛	UniNV 4.27e	6.5	6	55	u66⅛	65⅛	66⅛+ ⅛	
52½	43⅛	UCamp 2.40	5.2	8	92	46⅛	46	46⅛— ⅛	
42⅛	33⅛	UnCarb 3	7.3	6	630	41⅛	40⅛	41 + ⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	UnComr .20	1.6		21	12½	12¼	12½	
7	3⅛	UnionCp .24t	4.6	6	105	5¼	5	5¼	
15⅛	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	141	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛	
38	31½	UnEl pf3.50	11.		z100	34	32⅛	32¼— ⅛	
24⅛	20½	UnEl pf2.13	10.		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		17	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+ ⅛	
40⅛	33	UnOCal s1.30	3.4	7	594	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛— ⅛	
74	48½	UPacC 2.30	3.2	10	606	72⅛	72½	72⅛— ⅛	
8½	4⅛	Uniroyal		15	338	5½	5¼	5½+ ¼	
82	42	Uniryl pf 8	15.		z580	55	53½	53½—1½	
15½	7⅛	UnBrnd .15e	1.5	5	38	10⅛	9⅛	10 — ⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	10.		31	12¼	12	12 — ⅛	
45⅛	29⅛	UEnRs 2.48	5.7	6	51	43⅛	43¼	43½	
31⅛	28	UFInCal 5.90	2.9	8	225	31⅛	31¼	31¼	
29⅛	13⅛	UnGrty .16	.6	9	239	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+ ⅛	
26⅛	21⅛	UIllum 2.56	11.	7	34	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+ ⅛	
23⅛	19	UIllu pf 2.20	11.		z100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
20⅛	12½	UnitInd .85b	4.5	6	7	19	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛	
19½	8⅛	UnitInn .22	1.6	6	28	14	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛	
13⅛	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.4	5	36	12⅛	12	12⅛+ ⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn			30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
40⅛	16	UnRefg 1.40	3.9	6	11	36⅛	36	36⅛+ ⅛	
19⅛	14½	USFoS 1.58e	8.4		42	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛	
39⅛	29	USFid 2.40	6.3	5	214	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛— ⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	USGyps 2	6.7	4	189	30	29⅛	30 + ⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	USHom .52	3.5	4	173	15	14½	15 — ⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	USInd .64	6.3	6	369	10⅛	10	10⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	USLeasg .52	3.2	6	37	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
9½	4⅛	US Rlty			15	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛	
30⅛	18⅛	USShoe 1.48	7.7	4	160	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.0	5	x524	22⅛	22½	22⅛+ ⅛	
37	30⅛	USTobc 1.84	5.5	10	33	33⅛	32⅛	33½+ ⅛	
52½	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.4	7	473	41⅛	39⅛	40⅛+ ⅛	
140½	100	UTch pf7.32	6.7		2	110	109⅛	110 +2½	
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.1		280	54⅛	54½	54⅛+ ½	
27⅛	26⅛	UTch pf2.55	9.3		96	27½	27⅛	27½+ ⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	UniTel 1.44	7.0	7	1186	20⅛	20⅛	20½+ ⅛	
27⅛	12	Unitrod .50	1.9	12	41	26⅛	25⅛	26½— ⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Univar .56	6.1	6	x15	9⅛	9	9⅛+ ⅛	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	5.6	8	36	17⅛	17	17 — ½	
23⅛	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.20	5.1	8	87	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+ ⅛	
56	40	Upjohn 1.52	3.6	9	865	42⅛	41½	42 — ⅛	
27	17	USLIFE .66	2.5	7	534	26	26	26 — ⅛	
11½	9	UslifeFd .96a	9.5		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.3	10	85	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+ ⅛	
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.8	6	10	18	18	18 + ⅛	
29⅛	14	VSI Cp .60	2.1	9	28	28½	27⅛	28 — ½	
9	4⅛	Vallevin .40	4.7	19	55	8⅛	8⅛	8½— ⅛	
15½	10½	VanDrn .92	6.7	5	66	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛	
23⅛	11⅛	Varian .40	1.8	27	98	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛	
14⅛	7½	Varo .40	4.0	7	67	10	9⅛	10 + ⅛	
26	16⅛	Veeco .50	1.9	9	257	u26⅛	24⅛	26⅛+2⅛	
9⅛	4	Vendo		3	5	5	5	5	
14	11⅛	VestSe 1.36e	11.		30	12⅛	12⅛	12½— ⅛	
33	18⅛	Viacom .32	1.0	15	29	32	31⅛	31⅛— ⅛	
15⅛	12	VaEPw 1.40	11.	8	400	13	12⅛	12⅛	
55	46½	VaEP pf 5	11.		z100	47½	47⅛	47⅛— ⅛	
85½	72	VaEP pf7.72	10.		z50	76	76	76	
99⅛	84½	VaEP pf8.84	10.		z150	86½	86½	86½	
104⅛	92	VaEP pf9.75	10.		z170	97½	97	97 — ⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90	11.		25	26⅛	26½	26⅛+ ⅛	
81	67	VaEP pf7.20	9.8		z2000	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛+ ⅛	
28½	7⅛	Vornado .60	2.3	41	172	26⅛	25½	26 — ⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	VulcInc .75	5.0	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛	
37⅛	26⅛	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	25	33½	33	33 + ⅛	
		— W—W—W —							
38½	17½	WUI .80	2.1	13	x44	38⅛	37⅛	38	
22½	12	Wabash .50	3.0	5	47	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
49	43⅛	WabR pf4.50	10.		z20	44⅛	44	44 — ⅛	
20⅛	15½	Wachov .76	3.9	7	27	19⅛	19	19⅛+ ⅛	
56	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.4		1	50	50	50 — ½	
7	3½	WachRlty			24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	19½	WalMrt .30	1.1	13	29	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+ ⅛	
30½	23½	Walgrn 1.40	4.8	6	47	29	28⅛	28⅛— ⅛	
40	29⅛	WlkrA g1.60a		7	10	33⅛	33	33 — ⅛	
33⅛	21⅛	WallBus .84	3.1	8	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+ ⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	WalMu 1.40	5.4	5	31	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+ ⅛	
35⅛	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	5.0	6	81	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛— ⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		9	78	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Warnaco .20r	2.2	4	35	9⅛	9	9⅛+ ⅛	
29⅛	24⅛	Wrnc pf1.50	5.7		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+ ⅛	
32⅛	21⅛	WrnrS 1.80	5.8	7	80	31⅛	30	31⅛+1⅛	
39⅛	32⅛	WrnCom s1	2.5	8	326	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛— ⅛	
30⅛	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.6	9	x565	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛	
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	9.3	10	13	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛— ⅛	
35½	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	4.3	7	19	33	32⅛	32⅛— ⅛	
24⅛	20⅛	WshWt 2.08	9.0	7	28	23⅛	22⅛	23	
34⅛	22⅛	WasteM .70	2.1	12	40	34	33⅛	33⅛— ⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28½	15	Walkin .40	1.5	19	11	27⅛	27½	27⅛— ⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos .48	7.2	8	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	3.5	14	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛	
38	10⅛	WebbD .20	1.3	16	172	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛	
33¼	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	5.4	6	219	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛— ⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	WelFM 1.30e	7.5	9	47	17⅛	17¼	17⅛— ⅛	
51½	44⅛	WtPP pf4.50	9.8		z40	46½	46	46 —1	
48	31⅛	WtPtPe 2.80	7.6	6	60	37	35⅛	36⅛— ⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	WstctT g.80			32	12⅛	12¼	12¼— ⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.1	3	x200	10	9⅛	9⅛	
37	22⅛	WAir pf 2	7.6		24	26⅛	26¼	26¼— ⅛	
33⅛	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.0	6	415	33	32⅛	33 + ⅛	
40⅛	20⅛	WnCoNA .40	1.1	13	129	36⅛	36½	36⅛— ⅛	
43⅛	27⅛	WPacIn 1	2.0	6	68	50⅛	49⅛	50½+2⅛	
24⅛	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.6	12	215	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	
54	42	WnUr pf4.60	9.0		3	51⅛	51	51⅛+ ⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	WUn dpf1.18	12.		45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
64½	58⅛	WUTI pf 6	10.		1	58	58	58 —1	
25⅛	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		2	22½	22½	22½+ ⅛	
24⅛	16	WestgEl .97	4.6	5	1476	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛	
30⅛	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	4.4	7	25	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	Weyerhr 1	3.3	10	432	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	
47½	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80	6.4		x29	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+ ⅛	
40½	26⅛	WheelF 1.20	3.6	9	33	33⅛	33	33⅛+ ⅛	
44⅛	29½	WheelF pf 2	5.5		9	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+ ⅛	
65⅛	62	WhelLE 5.75	9.3		z10	62	62	62	
24⅛	9	WheelPit		2	56	21½	20⅛	21½+ ½	
58⅛	45	WhelPit pf6	12.		z50	48½	48½	48½— ½	
49½	37	WhelPit pf5	13.		z1050	41½	40	40 — ½	
24⅛	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	6.3	9	295	22⅛	22	22⅛— ⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	WhitC 1.30	5.0	6	44	26⅛	26	26 — ⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	WhiteMt		4	305	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	Whittak .50	2.9	6	458	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+ ⅛	
19½	11½	Wickes 1.64	6.9	5	x114	15⅛	14⅛	15	
13⅛	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.0	11	23	11	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
23½	14	Williams 1	4.9	16	87	20½	20⅛	20½— ⅛	
13⅛	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	32	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
31⅛	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.5	9	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+ ⅛	
7½	2½	Winnbgo		131	125	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	WinterJ 1	10.	12	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29½	23⅛	WisEP 2.38	9.4	7	559	25⅛	25¼	25⅛— ⅛	
156	93	WisE pf8.90	9.0		z10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛+ ½	
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	8.6	6	x43	23⅛	23½	23⅛+ ⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf2.55	9.4		2	27	27	27 — ⅛	
21⅛	17⅛	WiscPL 1.84	9.6	8	20	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	WiscPS 1.72	9.2	7	47	18⅛	18½	18⅛+ ⅛	
27	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.1	6	64	u27½	26⅞	27⅛+ ½	
17½	10	WltrR .80	7.0	7	54	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	WolvrW .36	3.7	5	63	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	Womelc .60	3.2	8	37	19	18⅛	18⅛	
27⅛	15⅛	WoodPl .48	1.7	15	114	28⅛	28¼	28¼— ⅛	
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.60	6.2	6	266	25⅛	25½	25⅛+ ⅛	
43	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20	6.1		8	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛— ⅛	
12⅛	5	WorldAir		5	56	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
76⅛	56⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	3.4	7	7	72	71½	71½— ⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	Wurltzr .48	5.3	8	1	9	9	9 — ⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	Wyldn .80	4.9	8	28	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
9⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.6	9	67	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	3⅛	Wyly		13	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		— X—Y—Z —							
65½	50	Xerox 2.40	3.7	10	485	65	64⅛	65⅛+ ⅛	
27½	14⅛	XTRA s .52	2.1	5	423	25⅛	23⅛	24½+1	
37½	13⅛	Yates .20	.6	6	7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+ ⅛	
21⅛	15	ZaleCp 1	5.0	6	51	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛	
17½	12⅛	ZalepfA .80	4.9		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+ ⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.5	14	56	19⅛	19	19⅛— ⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp		4	60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	12	ZenithR 1	7.6	11	197	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+ ⅛	
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	4.4	7	143	18	17⅛	18 + ⅛	

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 6, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
BallyMfg s	477,200	41⅜	+ ½
Itel Corp	402,500	8⅝	— ⅛
NLT Corp	393,600	30	—1⅛
Technicon	352,100	16	+ ⅜
AmerT&T	328,500	57¼	+ ⅛
IBM s	313,400	69¼	+ ⅜
Pan Am	291,400	7⅞	+ ⅜
MGIC Inv	280,200	31⅞	+ ⅜
AmEl Pw	256,800	21	— ¼
Exxon	248,700	54⅛	+ ¼
Amer Hess	244,000	38½	— ⅝
Goodyear	221,300	15¼	
Gulf Oil	218,500	27½	+ ½
Boeing s	211,400	45	+1⅜
Texaco Inc	209,400	28¼	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	27.19	32.36
Advanced	743	660
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	11.64
Declined	657	745
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	12.01
Unchanged	459	451
Total Issues	1,859	1,856
New highs	63	70
New lows	7	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	842.83	850.77	839.08	848.55	+2.39
20 Trn	254.92	256.77	253.36	255.45	+0.48
15 Utl	108.02	108.66	107.37	108.36	+0.34
65 Stk	300.65	303.11	299.39	302.10	+0.79

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	104.66	103.27	104.30	+0.26
Industrials	115.68	114.14	115.33	+0.37
Utilities	52.41	51.83	52.19	+0.03
Finance	13.42	13.21	13.31	—0.07
Transp.	15.81	15.60	15.74	+0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.45	59.13	59.45	+0.12
Industrials	65.49	65.07	65.49	+0.19
Transp.	50.65	50.40	50.65	+0.21
Utilities	38.99	38.89	38.99	+0.02
Finance	66.52	66.29	66.49	—0.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 3	120,422	291,476	987
August 2	137,584	320,128	931
August 1	121,970	298,392	760
July 31	127,513	304,492	841
July 30	130,424	307,992	1,068

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
LoewsTh wt	184,100	27½	+2⅛
P&F Indust	112,100	1⅞	+ ⅛
Telescien	108,500	17⅛	—1
Champ Ho	89,300	1⅝	
Carnotn	78,400	26⅝	+ ⅛
PgSPL pfD	65,300	25	
DevCp Am	53,400	19⅜	+ ⅜
NumacOil g	53,400	25¼	+1⅛
FinGenBsh	46,500	17¼	—1⅛
Nelson LB	46,100	9¼	+1¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.22	3.16
Advanced	286	249
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.16
Declined	280	313
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.03
Unchanged	262	258
Total Issues	828	820
New highs	20	14
New lows	4	4

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
199.21	198.61	199.19	+0.20

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
12988 Abitibi	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅜— ¼	
4585 Agnico E	$7⅛	7	7	
200 Agra Ind A	$6	6	6 + ⅛	
7486 Alta Gas A	$22⅞	22⅜	22⅞+ ¼	
500 Alta Nat	$57	57	57	
12350 Am Bonzo	$19½	18⅞	19½+ ½	
700 Andres W A	$14	13¾	14 + ⅜	
7200 Argus C pr	$9	8⅞	9 + ⅛	
1900 Atco A	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛— ½	
240 BP Can	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛— ⅛	
10573 Bank N S	$24⅛	24	24 — ⅛	
300 Beth Cop A	$18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+ ⅛	
1525 Bralor Res	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅛— ⅜	
100 Bramalea	$18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+ ¼	
900 Brenda M	$19⅞	19⅛	19⅛+ ⅛	
5305 BCFP	$23⅛	23½	23¼+ ¼	
2280 BC Phone	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+ ⅛	
14730 Brunswk	$9⅛	9	9⅛— ⅛	
100 Budd Can	$7¼	7⅛	7¼+ ⅛	
2050 CAE	$13½	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛	
2390 Cad Frv	$16½	16¼	16¼+ ¼	
1314 Cal Pow A	$45¼	45	45¼— ⅛	
2320 Camflo	$15¼	15	15¼+ ⅛	
600 C Nor West	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝— ¼	
4050 C Packrs	$28½	28½	28½+ ¼	
1934 Can Perm	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
5000 Can Trust	$25½	25½	25½— ½	
225 C Tung	$22½	22½	22½+ ½	
500 CCablesy A	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛	
300 Cdn Cel	$9½	9⅜	9⅜— ¼	
7136 Cl Bk Com	$27⅛	26¼	26⅜+ ¼	
2535 Cdn Tire A	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	
2325 C Utilies	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+ ⅛	
17 Candel Oil	$41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+ ⅛	
4200 Cassiar	$12	11⅞	12 + ¼	
3100 Celanese	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	
200 CHUM	$11	11	11	
300 C Holiday	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
2400 Con Distrb	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7396 Cons Gas	$23⅝	22⅞	23¼+ ⅛	
16380 Con Farav	420	410	420 +15	
1000 Conwest	$7	7	7 + ⅛	
19602 Coseka R	$9	8⅝	8⅞— ⅛	
700 Croinmt	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛	
5098 Cyprus	$17½	16½	16⅞— ⅛	
72660 Czar Res	$11½	10⅝	11⅜+ ⅜	
13000 Daon Dev	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛	
350 Daon A	$7⅝	7¼	7⅜+ ¼	
19016 Denison	$28	27½	27¾— ¼	
4300 Dicknsn	$7⅞	7½	7⅞+ ⅜	
11760 D Bridge	$36⅛	35⅞	35⅞— ⅜	
3485 Dofasco A	$33½	33¼	33¼— ⅛	
763 Dom Store	$19	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛	
525 Du Pont A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2103 East Mal	163	157	160 + 2	
1400 Emco	$11⅞	11½	11⅞— ⅛	
3700 Falcon C	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝— ¼	
3440 Fibre Nik A	$58⅞	58⅜	58⅜— ¼	
600 Fed Ind A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜	
1900 Francana	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
300 G M Res	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2600 G Distrb w	269	265	265	
1400 Gibraltar	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
1650 Granduc	144	140	144 + 4	
4915 Gl Oil Sds	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
1050 GL Forest	$47	46½	46⅞+ ⅛	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 3, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1950 Hard Crp A	305	300	300 + 5	
5855 Harlequin	$16	15½	15½— ⅛	
800 Hawker	$12½	12⅜	12⅜+ ¼	
3400 Hayes D	$10	10	10 — ½	
594 H Bay Co	$26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
8110 IAC	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝— ¼	
200 Indal	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛	
100 Inglis	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
33 Int Mogul	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜	
5150 Intpr Pipe	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅜— ⅛	
295 Inv Grp A	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
450 Ivaco	$17⅝	17	17⅜	
2175 Jannock	$27⅝	27½	27⅝+ ⅛	
9125 Kaiser Re	$24¼	23¾	24 + ¼	
2400 Kam Kotia	485	485	485	
3466 Kerr Add	$9¾	9½	9⅝+ ⅛	
30381 Labatt A	$24⅝	23½	23⅞	
260 Lab Min	$40½	40½	40½— ½	
2609 Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5⅝+ ⅛	
522 LL Lac	385	385	385 — 5	
136 Lob Co A	420	420	420 +15	
889 Lob Co B	410	405	410	
100 MICC	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
6675 MB Ltd	$27	26⅞	27	
2575 Molson A	$25⅛	24½	24½— ½	
1100 Molson B	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛	
4636 Moore	$36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+ ⅛	
2600 Murphy	$23½	23¼	23½	
8344 Noranda	$48⅝	48	48¼— ⅜	
8170 Norcen	$23	22⅞	22⅞— ½	
20500 NTecm B w	$23	22¾	22¾— ¼	
1050 Nowsco W	$37	36	37 + 1	
65500 Oakwood P	$12½	11¾	12½+1¼	
4825 Ocelot B	$17⅜	17½	17⅜+ ⅛	
10825 Oshawa A	$9½	9	9⅛	
2200 Page Pet	$17	16⅞	17 + ⅜	
4466 Pamour A	$7⅛	6⅞	7	
800 PanCan P	$56	55⅝	55⅝— ½	
4875 Pembina	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛	
208 Pelrofina	$37¼	37	37 — ½	
300 Pevto Oils	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
1070 Pine Point	$35⅝	35¼	35½— ½	
1150 Place G	297	295	295 — 1	
834 Placer	$30	29¾	29⅞— ⅛	
700 Ram	$10⅛	10	10	
2469 Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
500 Reichhold	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅜	
3050 Revnu Prp	172	166	166 — 6	
200 Roman	$32½	32½	32½+ ½	
500 Rothman	$20¼	20¼	20¼+ ⅛	
30410 Sceptre	$7⅝	7⅜	7½+ ⅛	
300 Scotts A	$12	12	12	
7174 Shell Can	$23¼	23	23¼	
16665 Sherritt	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+ ½	
500 Simpsn S A	$8	8	8	
25 Slater Stl	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛	
1500 Southm	$26	26	26 — ¼	
10030 Stelco A	$28½	28⅛	28¼— ½	
1100 Sleep R	395	390	395 — 5	
5600 Sulpetro B	$15⅛	14½	14⅜— ⅛	
100 Talcorp A	$11	11	11	
100 Tara	$13¼	13¼	13¼+ ⅛	
680 Teck Cor A	$14⅜	14¼	14⅜— ⅛	
1282 Teck Cor B	$14	13⅞	14 + ⅜	
200 Teledyne	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+ ¼	
719 Tex Can	$70⅛	70½	70⅛	
4600 Thom N A	$14⅝	14½	14½— ⅛	
12158 Tor Dm Bk	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	
700 Traders A	$17¼	16⅞	17 — ¼	
2133 Trns Mt A	$10⅞	10½	10⅝	
3356 TrCon PL	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
5680 Turbo Cl B	$15¼	14¼	15 + 1	
4715 UGas A	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛	
9200 Union Oil	$27¾	27	27¾+ ¾	
400 U Keno	$14⅛	14	14	
2500 U Siscoe	$10¼	10	10¼	
180 Un Carbid	$21½	21½	21½— ¼	
4200 Van Der	$5¼	5⅛	5¼+ ¼	
17650 Versil Cor	$22½	21¾	22⅛+ ⅜	
200 Vestgron	$16½	16⅛	16½+ ⅜	
200 Weldwod	$23⅝	23½	23⅝— ½	
1100 West Mine	$6½	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛	
920 Weston	$24½	24¼	24⅜— ⅛	
450 Woodwd A	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛	
4525 Yk Bear	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛	

Total sales 3,660,678 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 3, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
271 AlgomaSt	$27	27	27	
3566 Bnk Mont	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛	
2338 Can Cml	$13⅛	13	13 + ⅛	
3095 Can Bath	$14½	14½	14½	
1200 Dom TxtA	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
1500 FCA Int	300	300	300	
10000 Imasco	$39	38¾	39	
1025 Power Cp	$13¾	13⅜	13⅜+ ⅛	
2650 Royal Bk	$43⅛	42⅞	43	
776 RoyTrstco	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	
2300 Utd Asbest	325	320	325	
2000 Zellers	$ 9½	9½	9½+ ⅛	

Total sales 343,535 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	92.00	91.40	94.20	88.20
Brussels (2)	126.85	127.02	132.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	144.39	145.68	159.63	136.58
London 30	457.60	457.50	558.68	446.10
London 500 (4)	265.10	253.41	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	81.94	82.94	83.74	55.45
Paris (6)	125.33	123.73	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	Closed	595.07	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	447.86	448.40	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,392.18	6,388.87	6,392.18	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	334.00	331.55	340.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Slamon ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiano ind.; 6. Ageti ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

Canadian Indexes

August 6, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	261.47	259.93
Toronto	Closed	1,557.90

Montreal: Stock Exchange industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Tokyo Exchange

August 6, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	346	Matsu E. Wks	515
Canon	513	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	169
Dai Nip. Print	535	Mitsubi Corp.	543
Fuji Bank	339	Mitsui Co.	329
Fuji Photo	615	Mitsukoshi	444
Hitachi	247	Nippon Elec.	380
Honda Motor	554	Sharp	456
C. Itoh	392	Sony Corp	1,920
Japan Air L.	2,890	Sumitomo Bank	339
Kansai El. Pwr.	886	Taisho Marine	249
Kao Soap	518	Takeda	457
Kirin Brewery	417	Teijin	141
Komatsu	335	Tokyo Marine	511
Kubota	278	Toray	156
Matsu El. Ind.	644	Toyota	861

European Gold Markets

August 6, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	287.00	282.70	—3.80
Zurich	288.375	282.125	—5.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	306.27	304.82	—0.92

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Wiscope Wins CFTC Suit

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A Commodity Futures Trading Commission order which had barred the Swiss trading firm Wiscope from dealing in U.S. commodity futures markets was set aside today by a U.S. Court of Appeals. The court agreed with the firm that there was not sufficient evidence to support the finding that a "special call" for information had in fact been authorized.

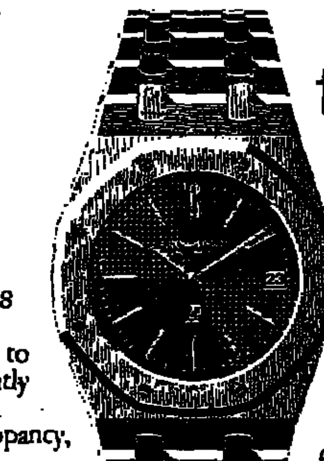
Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Bass	Aug. 79	Nov. 79	Feb. 80
300	2.00-3.00	11.50-12.50	— —
305	1.00-2.00	9.75-10.75	— —
310	0.50-1.50	8.00-9.00	16.50-17.50
315	— —	6.30-7.30	14.00-15.00
320	— —	4.50-5.00	11.75-12.75

Gold Trading 282.50-283.25

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

"A price like that," he teased, "and they don't conceal the screws?"



"Actually," I pointed out, "those tiny hexagonal screws, as you call them, are an intrinsic part of the design. Eight of them. In 18 carat gold. Locking the distinctive geometric bezel to the face of the watch. Tightly as a porthole."

For all my friend's flippancy, he was fascinated.

Royal Oak is water resistant to a depth of 300 ft. And yet the case encloses one of the slimmest self-winding calendar movements ever created.

"But why Royal Oak?" he persisted. "Originally," I explained, "the Royal Oak watch was designed in stainless steel and named after two British Royal Navy steel ships of the turn of the century. These were named "Royal Oak" after the hollow tree where the future King Charles II of England is reputed to have found refuge from his enemies."

"We might say," he ventured, "a symbol of powerful force protecting a precious life within."

"I couldn't have put it better myself," I said.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GUBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie. LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI ZURICH: GUBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 6, 1979

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
[illegible] 11	6 3/16 - 6 5/16	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	14⅛ - 14⅜	11½ - 11⅜
10 15/16 - 11 1/16	6⅛ - 6⅜	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	11⅝ - 11⅞
10 15/16 - 11 1/16	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	1⅜ - 1½	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	12⅛ - 12⅜
11 1/16 - 11 3/16	6⅛ - 6⅜	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	13⅞ - 14⅛	12⅛ - 12⅜
10 11/16 - 10 13/16	6 13/16 - 6 15/16	2⅛ - 2⅜	13⅛ - 13⅜	12 - 12¼

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New Issue — This advertisement appears as a matter of record only — August 7, 1979

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

DM 100 000 000

Private Placement

7½ % Bearer Bonds of 1979/1989

DRESDNER BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Canadians Tap Euromart

LONDON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The Export Development Corp. of Canada is issuing $150 million of notes in the Eurobond market. The five-year notes will carry a coupon of 9¼ percent.

AKENI

"Service to the Individual"

Cash Currency Bank Note middle rates week ending Friday, August 3, 1979.

Currency	U.S.$
Algeria 100 Dinar	11.00
Angola 100 Kwanza	0.40
Egypt 1 Pound	1.30
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.05
India 100 Rupees	9.50
Iran 100 Riyal	0.90
Kenya 100 Shs.	9.90
Libya 1 Dinar	1.88
Malawi 1 Kwacha	0.40
Morocco 100 Dirham	19.50
Mozambique 100 Esc.	0.50
Madagascar 100 Fr.	0.23
Mauritius 100 Rupees	12.50
Nigeria 1 Naira	0.98
Pakistan 100 Rupees	9.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.45
Russia 1 Rubel	0.23
S.A. Rand 1 Rand	1.00
Tanzania 100 Shs.	8.00
Uganda 100 Shs.	0.05
Zaire 1 Zaire	0.14
Zambia 1 Kw.	0.53

Other Currency rates available on request.

Akeni Investment Management
Postfach 593, 8027 Zürich
Switzerland.
Tel.: 01/46.94.44 or 01/46.94.47.
Telex: 58 598 (Akni CH).

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 6, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	106.80	105.50	105.80	106.00	105.80	105.95
Dec	111.70	110.25	110.50	110.70	110.50	110.55
Mar	118.25	116.60	117.80	117.20	117.25	117.30
May	121.25	119.75	120.10	120.35	120.50	120.70
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	124.10	124.25	124.50	125.00
Oct	129.05	127.50	127.50	128.00	128.75	129.00
1,441 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,408	1,377	1,396	1,397	1,372	1,373
Dec	1,472	1,444	1,470	1,472	1,440	1,442
Mar	1,525	1,490	1,519	1,522	1,489	1,490
May	1,544	1,520	1,541	1,542	1,512	1,520
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,575	1,538	1,546
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,580	1,600	1,545	1,569
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,600	1,635	1,596	1,601
1,493 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,700	1,664	1,678	1,679	1,704	1,705
Nov	1,700	1,675	1,692	1,694	1,714	1,717
Jan	1,700	1,675	1,691	1,692	1,711	1,714
Mar	1,660	1,640	1,653	1,655	1,672	1,674
May	1,646	1,635	1,642	1,645	1,660	1,664
Jly	1,626	1,626	1,632	1,640	1,630	1,660
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,624	1,650	1,630	1,660
3,485 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 6, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	838.00	839.00	843.00	844.00
3 months	847.50	848.00	852.00	852.50
Cathodes: spot	811.00	814.00	814.00	816.00
3 months	830.00	832.00	833.00	834.00
Tin: spot	6,540.00	6,560.00	6,600.00	6,620.00
3 months	6,550.00	6,560.00	6,590.00	6,600.00
Lead: spot	558.00	560.00	584.00	586.00
3 months	541.00	542.00	564.00	565.00
Zinc: spot	303.00	304.00	309.00	309.50
3 months	315.00	316.00	319.00	319.50
Silver: spot	389.80	390.20	397.80	398.20
3 months	398.60	398.80	408.00	408.20
Nickel: spot	2,530.00	2,545.00	2,495.00	2,515.00
3 months	2,610.00	2,615.00	2,565.00	2,570.00

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 6, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7¾	8⅛
AFAProt	7½	8½
AVMCp	3¾	4¼
Accuray	4⅞	5⅛
AddisnW	10¼	11
AdvRoss	4¼	4¾
AdvMicr	34¼	35
AlexAlex	28¾	29½
Allcolnc	28½	29½
AllynB	13½	14½
AFInCp	28¾	29½
AFurn	6⅞	7⅛
AGreet	12½	12⅞
AIntGp	54	55
AMicros	21	21½
AWeldng	17½	18½
Amterr	3 11-16	3 15-16
Anodite	8⅛	8½
AnheusB	22	22½
AntoCp	7¾	8⅛
ArdenGp	4½	4⅞
ArkWGs	22½	23½
AsoCola	22¾	23½
AtlGsLt	16¾	17
BairdCp	6½	7
BangHE	14¼	14¾
BkamRt	17½	18
BasicRs g	8⅛	8¾
BasstFr	18	18¾
BaylsMk	10	10½
Beeline	8	9
BetzLab	32	33¾
BibbCo	14	14½
BirdSon	22	22½
Birtchr	2	2⅛
BlkHillP	27¼	28
Bonanza	3⅛	3⅜
BrookS	27½	29
BrwTom	24	24½
Buckbee	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	20½	21
BurnupS	6⅛	6½
CalWtSv	33½	35
CongadH	1⅞	2⅛
CapSwC	13½	14
CapInAir	4⅛	4⅝
CareCo	7⅞	8⅛
CnVIPS	15¾	16⅛
ChmLea	29	30½
ChesUtl	11¼	12
CircleF	6½	7½
CitzUtA	39½	40¼
CitzUtB	36¼	37
ClarkJL	26½	28
ClowCo	7⅛	8⅛
ComCIH	26¼	26¾
CmlShr	20½	22½
CmwTel	43	45
ConPap	62	63
Crawfd	16¾	17⅜
CrosTre	23	23⅝
CullrFed	2⅞	3½
Cyclfron	16¾	17¼
DanlyM	21¼	22¾
DiaDes	11½	11⅞
DavlMol	24	26
DekibAg	28¾	29
DeLuxC	32	32¾
DelConT	12	13
DeweyEl	1⅛	2⅛
DioCrys	28⅞	29½
DixnCru	34	35½
Docutel	7	7¼
DollrGn	8⅜	9⅛
Donldsn	22⅛	23¼
DorchGs	17⅝	18⅛
DoylDB	19⅛	20
DunkInD	13½	14½
Durlron	17	18
EatnVnce	5⅞	6
EconLab	21½	21⅞
ElPasEl	10½	10⅞
ElderBe	8	8¾
EleNucl	8	8½
ElModul	4⅝	5¾
EnrDev	13⅛	14⅛
Entwistl	2½	3¼
EqtOil	43⅛	44¼
EthanAl	35¼	36¼
Fabri	⅝	⅞
FidUnLf	68½	69½
FlBkSys	42½	43¼
FtBostn	20	28¾
FtEmpS	12⅞	13⅛
FtWnFin	5⅞	6⅛
Flickgr	12	12½
FloatPnl	11¼	12
FlaWatU	⅝	⅞
ForestO	22	22½
Formigli	2⅛	3
FrankCo	8¼	8⅜
FrankEl	13½	14
GnRlEst	11½	13
GnReins	85	87
GovEFn	17⅜	17½
GreenM	12⅞	13⅛
GreyAdv	36	39
Gtlntst	15½	17
Gyrodyn	4½	5
Hardwke	17½	18⅛
HrpRow	18¼	18⅞
HarpGp	21	21¾
HartNt	16⅞	17⅜
HenrdF	23¾	24½
Holobm	2⅛	2⅜
Hoover	15⅛	15⅞
HorizRs	1⅞	2¼
Hyattlat	17½	18½
Infrolnd	4⅝	4⅞
IntelCo	51	52
IntrcEnr	7	8
IntmtGs	14¼	14¾
InBkWsh	9⅛	10
IwaSoUt	25⅝	26⅛
JamWP h	8⅛	9
Jamsby	16½	17¼
JiffyFd	¾	1⅛
JoslynM	18½	19¼
KalsSt pf	18¼	19
Kalvar	1⅛	2⅛
Kaman	20¾	21
KmpAm	9⅝	10⅛
KaleGre	5-16	11-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	28½	30
Kauffel	16	17
Kimball	14⅛	14⅜
Kinglnt	11½	12½
KnapeV	14⅜	15⅛
Kratos	14	15
Lancela	20	20¾
LandRes	2⅞	3⅛
LoneCo	22½	22½
LidStor	5⅞	6½
LinBcst	46¼	47
Lowefrn	10	11
MadsGE	15½	16
MagellPet	4¾	5
MairRt h	1⅜	1⅞
Maifkrt	29	30
MetAsst	19½	20
MaulLP	28	29½
McCorm	16	16½
McQuay	12½	13¼
MidasW	19½	20½
MdkCap	7½	8
MidiRes	3 9-16	3 13-16
MidBks	30	31
Millior	27¾	28½
MissVIG	13⅛	14⅛
MontCol	6¼	6⅝
MoorePd	23	24½
MoreRes	1⅛	2
Mastek	25⅞	26½
MatchM	39	40
MatClub	5⅜	5⅞
Mueller	26½	27½
NorsCp	26½	28½
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwfdRE	16	17
NJNGas	16½	17
NielsnA	22⅛	22⅞
NielsnB	22⅜	22⅞
NoCarGs	13¼	13¾
NoEOl un	75	76½
NwtNGs	13⅝	14
NwstPS	18⅛	18⅞
Noxell	19½	20
OgilvyM	19⅝	20½
OhFerro	9⅛	10⅛
OtterTP	22¾	23¼
PCAInt	5⅛	6⅛
PabstB	11½	12
PcGaR	21¼	22
PauleyP	13½	14¼
PearMf	9½	10¼
PennEnt	16¾	17¼
Petrolit	46¼	47¾
Pettibon	21½	22½
PiercSS	9¼	10½
Pinkrtn	33½	34½
PionHiB	25	25½
Plastline	2	3
Possis	6	6¾
Proorp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	12⅝	13
PurtBen	19¼	20
PotDCop	9⅛	10¼
QualInns	6⅝	7
RagenPr	10¼	10⅝
Raychm	84	86
Raymnd	29	30
RecgEq	6⅜	7
RoadEx	27	27¾
RobbMy	44	46
Rossion	4¼	5⅛
Rouse	14⅝	14½
RusStov	17¼	17¾
Sodllor	3⅜	4¼
ScanDt	1 13-16	2 1-16
ScriptH	47	58
SelsDell	13⅞	13⅞
Svcmstr	28¼	29¾
Showmt	36½	37½
SolidSS	10¾	11¾
SColWtr	13⅜	14½
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Standyn	29⅛	30
StdRegs	27	28
StanHP	24¼	25¾
Sterlst	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	25½	27
SuperEl	18⅝	10¾
TIME DC	6	6½
Tampax	28½	29½
TecumP	63	65
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiprary	12⅝	13⅝
ToscoCp	18½	19
TrnsOcO	18⅛	19½
TricoPd	48	51
TrlmOG	8⅛	8⅝
TysonFd	8½	9½
UnMcGll	10½	11½
USSurg	19¼	19¾
USTrck	14¼	14⅝
UVaBsh	26¾	27¼
UpPenP	16¾	17½
ValvGas	12	12½
VanDus	14	14⅝
Velcro g	9¾	10¼
VideoCp	8⅝	8⅞
VaNBsh	16¾	17¼
WahEnr	16¼	16¾
WebbRs	27½	28½
Weldtrn	2	2⅛
WiamMg	10	11
WellsGa	8⅞	9¾
WinMtg	4⅞	5⅛
WmorC	33	33¾
WoodLof	25¾	26½
WWEng	8⅝	9⅛
WrightW	4⅝	4⅞
ZionUtn	23¾	24¼

Chicago Futures

August 6, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.10	4.10	4.03	4.07	—.04½
Dec	4.18	4.20	4.12	4.17	—.05
Mar	4.22	4.25½	4.18	4.23½	—.04½
May	4.19	4.23	4.16	4.22½	—.03½
Jul	4.00	4.04	3.97	4.01½	—.04
Sep	4.05	4.05	4.02	4.06	—.04

Sales Fri. 94,710.

Total open interest Fri. 51,663, off 287 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.79	2.79	2.74	2.77¼	—.02¾
Dec	2.74	2.75	2.70½	2.74¼	—.03¼
Mar	2.84½	2.84½	2.80½	2.84¼	—.02½
May	2.89½	2.89¾	2.85½	2.89¼	—.02
Jul	2.88	2.91¼	2.86½	2.91½	—.01½
Sep				2.87	—.01½

Sales Fri. 204,595.

Total open interest Fri. 182,948, off 330 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.09	7.09	6.94	6.94½	—.19¾
Sep	7.10	7.10	6.97	6.99½	—.17¾
Nov	7.07	7.07	6.95	7.00	—.13¼
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.07	7.14	—.12¼
Mar	7.33	7.33	7.22	7.25¼	—.12¾
May	7.34	7.36	7.28	7.34	—.12½
Jul	7.42	7.42	7.32	7.40	—.10½
Aug	7.30	7.36	7.30	7.36	—.09

Sales Fri. 121,080.

Total open interest Fri. 100,378, off 350 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	190.00	190.00	186.60	186.90	—4.00
Sep	191.50	192.00	188.00	188.90	—4.00
Oct	193.00	193.00	189.50	190.20	—4.00
Dec	193.50	194.00	191.00	192.10	—2.60
Jan	195.00	195.00	192.70	193.50	—3.50
Mar	197.00	197.00	195.20	196.00	—2.70
May	198.00	198.00	196.50	197.50	—1.80
Jul	198.70	199.50	198.00	198.20	—1.90
Aug	199.00	199.30	199.00	199.50	—1.50
Sep	199.00			199.50	—1.50

Sales Fri. 6,600.

Total open interest Fri. 46,641, off 562 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	27.06	27.06	26.63	26.78	—.42
Sep	26.55	26.55	26.15	26.27	—.40
Oct	26.20	26.20	25.80	25.92	—.43
Dec	25.90	25.90	25.55	25.63	—.44
Jan	25.80	25.80	25.65	25.68	—.40
Mar	25.90	25.98	25.70	25.75	—.37
May	25.90	25.95	25.80	25.90	—.27
Jul	25.95	25.95	25.85	25.90	—.38
Aug	25.95	26.08	25.90	25.90	—.28
Sep	25.98	25.98	25.85	25.80	—.35

Sales Fri. 11,655.

Total open interest Fri. 57,481, off 277 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.38½	1.39	1.36¾	1.39	— ½
Dec	1.52¾	1.52¾	1.50¾	1.52¼	—.01
Mar	1.61	1.61	1.58¾	1.60¼	—.01¼
May	1.65	1.65½	1.64	1.65	—.01½
Jul	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.68	—.01½

Sales Fri. 4,080.

Total open interest Fri. 5,169, up 23 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	59.10	59.72	57.12	57.42	—1.20
Oct	58.25	58.75	56.35	56.57	—1.27
Dec	60.15	60.80	58.22	58.72	—1.00
Jan	62.00	62.45	59.70	61.05	— .15
Feb	62.65	63.00	60.62	61.10	—1.02
Apr	64.75	65.10	62.80	63.17	—1.12
Jun	66.87	67.00	64.75	65.22	—1.02
Aug	65.80	65.90	64.20	64.80	— .50
Oct	64.10	64.10	64.10	64.10	— .50
Dec	65.70	66.10	65.70	65.78	— .38

Est. sales: 32,948; sales Fri. 27,993.

Total open interest Fri. 61,567, off 390 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	77.00	77.00	74.55	75.62	+ .12
Sep	73.97	74.87	72.87	73.10	— .27
Oct	73.40	73.92	71.10	72.05	— .37
Nov	74.45	75.22	72.35	73.22	— .50
Jan	76.98	77.60	75.10	75.90	— .20
Mar	78.25	79.10	76.40	77.22	— .37
Apr	79.15	79.40	77.10	77.65	— .25
May	79.00	79.50	77.55	78.10	+ .18

Est. sales: 7,234; sales Fri. 3,815.

Total open interest Fri. 20,092, off 169 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Aug	35.75	35.75	34.40	34.60	— .20
Oct	32.60	33.05	31.85	32.85	+ .05
Dec	33.55	33.85	32.65	33.00	— .10
Feb	35.15	35.45	34.45	34.67	— .22
Apr	34.40	34.55	33.80	34.05	
Jun	38.30	38.80	37.82	38.15	— .15
Jul	38.10	38.85	38.10	38.60	+ .20
Aug	37.95	37.75	36.90	37.00	— .20
Oct	37.00	37.25	35.80	36.35	+ .25

Est. sales: 5,996; sales Fri. 4,755.

Total open interest Fri. 24,050, up 29 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	30.30	30.50	28.80	29.10	— .45
Feb	39.90	40.30	38.20	39.20	+ .32
Mar	40.00	40.50	38.65	39.67	+ .40
May	41.00	41.60	39.75	40.70	+ .45
Jul	42.00	42.45	40.95	41.75	+ .50
Aug	41.95	41.95	40.10	40.60	+ .35

Est. sales: 4,475; sales Fri. 6,636.

Total open interest Fri. 24,293, up 122 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	40.50	40.72	40.20	40.20	+.10
Sep	39.25	39.35	38.80	38.80	+.20
Oct	39.15	39.50	38.30	38.38	—.10
Nov	38.25	38.40	38.20	38.20	+.20
Dec	39.25	40.10	39.55	39.55	+.05
Jan	41.30			41.30	+.05
Feb	41.40			41.40	+.05
Mar	41.40			41.60	+.05
Apr	41.40			41.60	+.05
May	40.00				

Sales Fri. 68.

Total open interest Fri. 1,452, up 1 from Thurs.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Aug				49.75	
Sep	55.00	55.90	54.50	54.70	—1.10
Oct				57.85	
Nov				60.20	
Dec	61.50	61.50	60.60	60.60	—1.20
Jan				60.90	

Est. sales: 69; sales Fri. 102.

Total open interest Fri. 443, up 14 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	261.50	261.80	258.20	261.00	—.30
Nov	230.20	230.40	226.60	228.40	—.70
Jan	219.10	219.10	217.30	218.50	—.30
Mar	216.50	216.50	215.50	216.20	—.30
May	215.50	215.50	214.60	215.20	—.60
Jly	215.00	215.10	214.80	215.00	—.30

Est. sales: 2,159; sales Fri. 1,545.

Total open interest Fri. 9,499, up 160 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	197.50	199.00	196.50	198.90	+1.30
Nov	193.80	193.90	192.50	193.80	— .20
Jan	192.70	193.70	192.50	192.90	— .80
Mar	194.80	195.00	194.30	194.90	— .70
May	196.00	196.70	195.70	196.70	+ .20
Jul	198.50			198.50	
Sep	198.50			198.50	
Nov	197.80			197.80	
Jan	197.80				

Sales: Fri. 408.

Total open interest Fri. 3,540, up 72 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.67	90.78	90.63	90.73	+.07
Dec	91.04	91.21	91.02	91.16	+.11
Mar	91.65	91.87	91.62	91.83	+.19
Jun	92.00	92.25	91.62	91.83	+.21
Sep	92.24	92.46	92.22	92.44	+.19
Dec	92.34	92.55	92.33	92.51	+.17
Mar	92.38	92.48	92.38	92.46	+.14
Jun	92.38	92.46	92.37	92.42	+.10

Est. sales: 6,949; sales Fri. 6,007.

Total open interest Fri. 42,432, off 76 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	87-25	87-27	87-20	87-27	+ 4
Dec	87-25	87-31	87-22	87-30	+ 5
Mar	87-23	88-01	87-23	88-00	+ 5
Jun	87-24	87-30	87-24	87-30	+ 6
Sep	87-18	87-22	87-18	87-22	+ 5
Dec	87-09	87-15	87-09	87-15	+ 5
Mar	87-02	87-07	87-01	87-06	+ 4
Jun	86-27	87-01	86-27	87-01	+ 5
Sep	86-21	86-26	86-21	86-26	+ 4
Dec	86-14	86-19	86-14	86-20	+ 4
Mar	86-11	86-12	86-11	86-14	+ 4

Sales Fri. 4,400 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 71,377, up 314 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	91-02	91-09	90-29	91-08	+ 8
Dec	91-00	91-10	90-29	91-09	+ 9
Mar	91-04	91-13	91-00	91-12	+ 9
Jun	91-02	91-11	90-31	91-13	+10
Sep	91-01	91-09	90-30	91-09	+ 9
Dec	90-27	91-05	90-27	91-04	+ 8
Mar	90-31	91-00	90-29	91-00	+ 7
Jun	90-26	90-29	90-25	90-28	+ 6
Sep	90-20	90-25	90-20	90-24	+ 5
Dec	90-18	90-21	90-18	90-21	+ 5
Mar	90-14	90-20	90-14	90-18	+ 5

Sales Fri. 5,632 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 66,194, up 47 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, (annualized discount rate))					
Sep	10.67	10.67	10.54	10.57	—.10
Dec	10.47	10.47	10.26	10.35	[illegible]
Mar	9.85	9.86	9.74	9.79	[illegible]
Jun	9.35	9.42	9.35	9.42	[illegible]
Sep	9.06			9.06	[illegible]

Sales Fri. 58 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 1,871, off 102 from Thurs.

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.52	[illegible]	6.42	6.42	—0.09
Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. sales 342 sales Fri. [illegible]

Total open interest Fri. [illegible] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE "C" 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	195.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	194.98	—2.46
Dec	185.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	182.00	184.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	—2.08
May	181.30	182.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jul	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.30	[illegible]
Sep	179.00	180.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. sales [illegible]

Total open interest Fri. [illegible] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	8.98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—0.21
Oct	9.02	9.22	[illegible]	[illegible]	—0.19
Jan	9.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.64	—0.19
Mar	10.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.03	—0.24
May	10.56	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.30	—0.23
Jul	10.82	[illegible]	10.60	[illegible]	—0.17
Sep	11.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.90	—0.19
Oct	11.33	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.15	—0.14

Est. sales [illegible]

Total open interest Fri. [illegible] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUILDER					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRENCH FRANC					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	[illegible]	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	[illegible]	Unch.
YEN					
Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STERLING					
Sep	2.2300	2.2400	2.2135	2.2325	—0.0070
Dec	2.2400	2.2400	2.2210	2.2190	[illegible]
Mar	2.2340	2.2340	2.2000	2.2070	—0.0280
June	2.1870	2.2160	2.1870	2.2060	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR 100,000 dlrs.; $ per Cdn.					
Sep	0.8495	0.8515	0.8493	0.8511	+0.0004
Dec	0.8490	0.8512	[illegible]	0.8510	+0.0003
Mar	0.8490	0.8517	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	0.8507	0.8507	0.8507	[illegible]	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.85156	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Sep	0.5483	0.5501	0.5485	0.5498	+0.0001
Dec	0.5540	0.5552	0.5537	0.5552	Unch.
Mar	0.5609	0.5609	0.5609	[illegible]	+0.0001
June	0.5656	0.5656	0.5656	0.5659	[illegible]

Total open interest Fri. [illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	132.50	132.80	131.00	1[cut]
Dec	138.50	139.10	136.70	1[cut]
Mar	143.00	143.05	141.55	14[cut]
May	145.00	145.00	144.50	14[cut]

Est. sales: 412 sal[es]

Total open interest Fri. 4,730 u[p] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	105.30	105.70	104.70	1[cut]
Nov	104.40	104.45	103.18	1[cut]
Jan	103.70	103.95	103.10	1[cut]
Mar	104.60	104.60	103.75	1[cut]
May	105.10	105.10	104.30	1[cut]

Est. sales: 658 sal[es]

Total open interest Fri. 7,952 o[ff] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COTTON, NO. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Oct	62.66	63.90	62.50	6[cut]
Dec	63.65	64.60	63.40	6[cut]
Mar	65.01	65.65	64.90	6[cut]
May	66.10	66.85	65.90	6[cut]
Jul	69.10	68.50	67.70	6[cut]
Dec	67.40	68.80	67.40	6[cut]

Est. sales: 3,850 sale[s]

Total open interest Fri. 33,331 [cut] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	83.50	85.00	82.90	8[cut]
Dec	84.30	85.80	83.60	8[cut]
Jan	83.90	84.10	83.90	8[cut]
Mar	84.50	85.70	84.30	8[cut]
May	85.00	85.30	84.60	8[cut]
Jul	84.90	85.40	84.80	8[cut]
Sep	85.20	85.50	85.20	8[cut]
Dec	85.40	86.50	85.40	8[cut]
Mar	85.80	85.90	85.40	8[cut]

Est. sales: 6,000 sale[s]

Total open interest Fri. 43,126 [cut] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz.				
Aug	877.50	877.50	870.00	877.[cut]
Sep	884.50	884.50	884.50	884.[cut]
Dec	906.80	906.80	906.80	906.[cut]
Jan	913.40	913.40	913.40	913.[cut]
Mar	926.70	926.70	926.70	926.[cut]
May	939.80	939.80	939.80	939.[cut]
Jul	952.90	952.90	952.90	952.[cut]
Sep	966.00	966.00	966.00	966.[cut]
Dec	985.00	985.00	985.00	985.[cut]

Est. sales: 8,000 sales

Total open interest Fri. 155,553 [cut] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Oct	372.90	378.50	373.10	37[cut]
Jan	377.50	380.10	376.80	38[cut]
Apr	383.10	387.00	382.00	38[cut]
Jul	390.20	393.00	388.50	39[cut]
Oct	395.00	397.00	397.00	39[cut]

Est. sales: 1,810 sales

Total open interest Fri. 10,869 [cut] Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Aug	281.50	282.80	279.30	281.[cut]
Sep	280.50	282.30	280.50	282.[cut]
Oct	284.50	286.20	288.00	285.[cut]
Dec	292.00	292.00	288.00	290.[cut]
Feb	296.00	296.30	293.00	295.[cut]
Apr	300.00	301.50	297.50	300.[cut]
Jun	304.00	306.00	303.00	304.[cut]
Aug	310.00	311.00	307.20	309.[cut]
Oct	315.10	316.00	312.90	314.[cut]
Dec	318.50	319.50	316.00	318.[cut]
Feb	323.00	324.20	321.10	323.[cut]
Apr	320.00	327.00	324.00	327.[cut]
Jun	334.00	334.00	330.50	331.[cut]

Est. sales: 19,000 sales

Total open interest Fri. 174,90[cut] from Thur.

Cash Prices

August 6, 1979

Commodity and unit	Mo[n]
FOODS	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.9[cut]
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.4[cut]
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.0
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.2
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	99-10
Lead Spot, lb	0.5[cut]
Copper elect., lb	84[cut]
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.365
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.3[cut]
Silver N.Y., oz	8.73
Gold N.Y., oz	282.9

New York prices.

Commodity Ind[ex]

August 6, 1979

Moody's

Base 100: Dec. 31, 1931.
p—preliminary; f—final

Monday's New Highs and [Lows]

NEW HIGHS—66

Amcord Inc	HolocoCp	Nat[cut]
AmBrd 2.67pf	Hazeltine	New[cut]
AmStores wi	HeathTecna	Por[cut]
Bandag Inc	Horizon Cp	Per[cut]
BarnesGp s	Industri Nat	Pit[cut]
Bayuk Cig	Intrloke Inc	Ro[cut]
BlissLau	IntroubGp	Sca[cut]
Bluebird In	Keysint s	Sco[cut]
Cascde NGs	Koracorp	Sig[cut]
Chase Manh	KrogerCo s	Sig[cut]
CamPsvc	Litton pfA	Soh[cut]
Dreyfus Cp	Loews Corp	Sw[cut]
Eaton Corp	MACOM s	St[cut]
EnnisBF s	MaralMf s	Su[cut]
Esquire	Martin M.	Su[cut]
FstIntBsh	MaryKay	Su[cut]
FstVaBks	Mattel 2.50pf	TR[cut]
Fla Gas	MidCont Tel	Tel[cut]
GATXCo pf	Missionins	Un[cut]
GCA Corp	MorganJP	Ud[cut]
GenDynams	NCNBCp n	Ve[cut]
Hack Watr	NCR Corp	Wh[cut]

NEW LOWS—5

AmerT&T	Chrysler	Ite[cut]
CompRLk ps	Itel Corp	Wn[cut]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 6, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	91	92
Ashland 7½-82	94½	95½
Australia 8¼-83	93¾	94¾
Australia 8¾-91	92¼	93¼
Australia 8¼-92	89	90
BTokyo 7¾-84	90½	91½
Barclays 8½-92	90¾	91¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90¼	91¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
BFCE 8¾-83	96½	97½
Brazil 9¼-84	94½	95½
Brit Gas 9-81	98	99
BrokenHill 8-85	90½	91½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	91¾	92¾
Charbonas 8½-81	96½	97½
City Invest 8¾-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	86¾	87¾
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cutter Ham 8-87	91	92
EEC 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
EEC 7¾-84	91	92
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¼-97	89¾	90¾
EIB 8¼-83	93¾	94¾
EIB 8-84	93	93¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
EMI 9¼-89	89¾	90¾
Ericsson 8½-89	92½	93½
Esso 8-86 nov	96	97
Eurofima 8½-83	95½	96½
Fiat 8-82	92½	93½
First Chic 7-80	97¾	98¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	97½	98½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Homersley 8½-84	94½	95½
Home Oil 9½-86	96½	97½
ICI 8¼-87	90½	91½
ISE Cnda 9-82	96¼	97¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96	97
Kidde W. 8½-85	92	93
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	96	97
Michelin 9¼-86	95½	96½
Midld Intl 8¼-86	94	95
Montreal 9¼-83	96½	97½
NCBoard 8-87	89¼	90¼
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	96¼	97¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91¾	92¾
NZealand 9¼-82	97¾	98¾
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	90¼	91¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	97½	98½
Occidental 9¾-83	97¼	98¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¾	92¾
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
QuebProv 8½-81	95¾	96¾
QuebProv 9-83	96	97
Ralston 7½-87	90¼	91¼
SaabScania 8½-87	89¾	90¾
S.A.S. 8-85	91½	92½
Shell 8-86	93¼	94¼
Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
Singer 8¾-82	92¾	93¾
Stlnd 8⅞-88	96¼	97¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94¼	95¼
TMay 7¾-87	88	89
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-87	89½	90½
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92¼	93¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	88¾	89¾

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	73	75
Baker 5½-93	131½	133½
Beatrice 6¼-91	97½	99½
Beatrice 4½-92	81	83
Beecham 6¾-92	103	104½
Boots 6¾-93	102½	104
Borden 6¾-91	93½	95½
Borden 5-92	83	85
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	69	71
Chevron 5-88	158½	168½
Chrysler 4¾-88	61	63
Chrysler 5-88	57	61
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	84	86
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	123	125
CummInt 6¼-86	84½	86½
DartInd 4¾-87	77	79
EastKodak 4½-86	78½	80½
Ford 6-86	84½	86½
Ford 5-88	74½	76½
GenElec 4¼-87	75½	77½
GenFoods 4¾-82	88	90
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	70	72
GulWestn 5-86	87½	89½
Honneywell 6-86	82	84
ICI 6¾-97	89¼	90¼
INA 6-97	94½	96½
ISE 6¼-89	85½	87½
ITT 4¼-97	72½	74½
Jusco 6-92	98	99
Komatsu 7¼-90	130½	132
MorganJP 4¾-87	98	100
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
OwensIll 4½-87	102	104
PenneyJC 4½-87	71	73
RCA 5-88	79	81
Revlon 4¾-83	137	139
Revlon 4¾-87	117	119
Sperry 4¼-88	92	94
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	87	89
Tyco 8½-88	109½	111½
UnCarb 4¾-82	88	90
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70	72
Xerox 5-88	73	75

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Monday	94.81	88.36
Previous	94.78	88.32

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.70
Albert Heijn	88.30
Algembank	335.50
Amrobank	71.20
A'Dam Rub	50.00
Fokker	24.30
Heineken	85.60
H.V.A.	54.00
Hoogovens	32.60
K.L.M.	108.70
Nat. Nedder	112.80
Pakhoed	36.90
Philips	24.70
Robeco	165.50
Rolinco	136.50
Rorento	110.90
Royal Dutch	147.80
Unilever	131.80
Van Ommer	201.00
VMF-Stork	49.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,625
GBL (B.lamb)	1,795
Cockerill	475
Electrobel	6,480
GB-Inno-BM	2,645
Hoboken	2,910
Petrofina	5,080
Ph. Gevaert	1,190
Soc. Generale	1,860
Solvay	2,715
Un. Miniere	748

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	45.80
B.A.S.F.	137.50
Bayer	131.80
Commerzbank	206.40
Cont. Gummi	54.20
Daimler	259.50
Demag	158.50
Deutsche Bnk	278.00
Dresdner Bnk	212.50
Hoechst	131.00
Hoesch	43.30
Karstadt	257.00
Kaufhof	193.50
K.H.D.	207.00
Lufthansa	91.50
Mannesman	162.80
Metallgesell.	251.00
Neckermann	149.00
RWE new	182.50
Schering	247.80
Siemens	262.20
Thyssen	89.60
Varta	185.00
Veba	153.00
Volkswagen	209.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$6.66
Anglo-Am	0.78
Barclays Bnk	4.35
Beecham Gp	1.35
BICC	1165
Boots	1.87
Bowater	1.56
BAT Ind.	2.88
BOC Int'l	0.72
Brit. Pet.	11.85
Burmah	1.43
Cadbury Sc.	0.53
Chartered	1.32
Courtaulds	0.84
De Beer D	$4.96
Decca Rec	3.48
Distillers	2.38
Dunlop	0.48
E Mus Ind	8.95
GEC	3.63
Free St Ged	24.80
GKN	2.57
Glaxo Go	4.38
Gold Fields	2.14
Gt Un St	4.02
Guinness	1.73
Hawker-Sidd	1.92
Hudson Bay	$10¾
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.36
Imps	0.91
Marks & Spen.	1.13
Metal Box	2.66
Nichols	0.58
Plessey	1.19
Rand Mines	6.52
Rank Org.	2.13
Royal Dutch	35.00
R.T.Z.	2.78
Shell	3.52
Thorn (A)	4.20
Tube Invest.	3.26
Union Carb.	$4.70
Vickers	1.61
War L.3½	0.33¼
West Deep	$14.00
West Drief	$43.00
West Hold	$21¼
West Min	1.50
Woolworth	0.74½
ZCI	0.09

Milan

Bastogi	775.00
ERBA	2,819.00
ErcMarelli	206.00
Fiat	2,611.00
Finsider	129.00
Generali	45,390.00
IFI	2,440.00
Italgas	796.00
Italsider	341.00
LaRinas	117.25
Montedis	193.50
Olivetti	1,365.00
Pirelli	739.00
Snia Visco	802.00

Paris

Air Liquide	478.00
BSN	711.00
Carrefour	1,600.00
Cim Lafarge	266.00
Cie Bancaire	447.00
CFP	186.00
CGE	347.00
CCF	184.00
Elf-Aquitaine	862.00
Ferodo	385.00
Gen Occident	272.00
Imetal	64.60
L Oreal	640.00
Moch Bull	59.90
Michelin	920.00
Moet Hens	486.00
Moulinex	81.70
Paribas	218.00
PUK	90.50
Penarroya	46.90
Perrier	330.10
Peugeot	304.50
Rh Poulenc	130.50
Sacilor	27.50
St Gobain	119.40
Suez	269.50
Telemecan	659.00
Thomson	211.00
Usinor	15.85

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,340
Boehrle	2,595
B Boveri	1,880
Cib Geiay	1,270
Cr Suisse	2,230
Fisher	700
HofRochN	7,500
Nestle	3,595
Sandoz	4,375
Ste B. Suisse	384
Sulzer	2,730
U.B. Suisse	3,220

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 6, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	Unq.	Unq.	Unch.
Dec	1,050	1,045	1,039	1,045	+2
Mar	1,127	1,122	1,120	1,132	[illegible]
May	1,157	1,157	1,155	1,167	[illegible]
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,193	1,190	[illegible]
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,198	1,205	+5
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,185	1,220	+8
57 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	1,340	1,338	1,330	1,340	—6
Dec	1,390	1,380	1,380	1,390	+30
Mar	1,440	1,430	1,430	1,440	+20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,400	—	+10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,415	—	—15
19 lots.					

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 6, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	I.L.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.007	4.562	109.68*	47.20*	0.2451	—	6.864*	121.16*	38.095*
Brussels (a)	29.285	66.435	15.985	6.8785	3.57*	14.57775	—	17.661	5.545
Frankfurt	1.8297	4.112	—	43.05*	2.235 x	91.30*	6.254*	110.44*	34.63*
London (b)	2.245	—	4.1055	9.5415	1,835.50	4.496	65.65	3.7375	11.89
Milan	819.95	1,861.40	447.75	192.71	—	408.31	28.013	494.72	155.41
New York (c)	—	2.244	1.82973	4.2505	818.25	2.00375	29.255	1.65575	5.28125
Paris	4.252	9.663	232.38*	—	5.192 x	211.90*	14.5435*	256.65*	80.61*
Zurich	1.65675	3.7186	90.55505*	38.9915*	0.2023	82.6619*	5.66365*	—	31.363*
ECU	1.38478	0.610090	2.53734	5.89363	1,135.52	2.78189	40.5412	2.29597	7.31026

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.28475 : Escudo: 48.90 : Israeli £: 25.90 : Peseta: 66.065 : Schilling: 13.396 : Sw.krona: 4.2145 : Yen: 216.70 : Norw. krone: 5.036 : Fin mark: 3.8785 : Belgian financial franc: 30.385 : Hong Kong $: 5.15 : Singapore $: 2.1535 : Canadian $: 85.07 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

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Investing in North Sea and America oil and gas production through

Viking Resources International N.V.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

The quarterly report as of 30th June, 1979 has been published and may be obtained from

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

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July 1979

N.V. AMEV

through its subsidiary

AMEV Limited

has acquired

Gresham Life Assurance Society Limited

from

Rothschilds Continuation Limited

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial adviser to N.V. AMEV

Bankers Trust International Limited

Proxmire See[ks] Moratorium [on] Bank Takeov[ers]

WASHINGTON, A[ug. 6] (Reuters) — Sen. William [Prox]mire, D-Wisc., said yesterd[ay he in]troduced legislation to put [a mora]torium on foreign takeo[vers of] large U.S. banks.

The chairman of the [Senate] Banking Committee charg[ed] these takeovers threatened [the in]dependance of the nation's [banking] system, and said his le[gislation] would stop them until the p[...] recommends legislation [to deal] with the situation.

Separately, the General A[ccount]ing Office reported th[at] branches of foreign banks [are be]coming more competitive [with do]mestic banks. The GAO s[aid] between 1972 and 1978, [...] offices of foreign banks i[ncreased] their commercial and in[dustrial] lending to $30.1 billion fr[om ...] billion. This increased the [foreign] banks' share of all such U.[S. loans] to 13.5 percent from 7 perce[nt].

From 1972 through F[...] 1979, the number of forei[gn] branches in the United St[ates in]creased from 104 to 318 wi[th assets] of $123 billion. This compa[res with] $1.507 trillion held by 14,[...] banks at the end of 1978.

U.S. banks had 888 branches at the end of 19[78 with] assets of nearly $150 billio[n ...] European and Japanese ba[nks hold] over 80 percent of all forei[gn bank] assets in the United States [the re]port said.

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
— A-A-A —								
AAR	.44	4.5	6	x3	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
AAV	.29e	6.6	6	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
APS	.44	5.3	6	34	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
ATI				20	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
AVC			5	1	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
AZL			12	12	5	5	5	
AcrdMf	.40b	4.0	6	6	10	10	10	—⅛
AcmePr				1	1½	1½	1½	
Acmell	.30	2.0	15	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Action				8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
ActonCp	.30	2.6	7	32	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
AdamR	.12	.7	12	61	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
AdobeO	.30	.6	29	46	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—¾
AeglsCp			6	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
AeroFlo	.50e	2.7	5	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
Aeronca				36	3	3	3	+⅛
AfilCom	.10e	1.5	24	28	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
AfterSix	.32	5.7	5	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
AlaskAir	.30r	5.5	5	38	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
AlbaW	.15e	4.3	2	4	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
Alcolac	.18	1.6	10	14	11½	11⅛	11¼	
AlgAir wtO				6	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
AlgAir pf	3	8.6		1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
AllianT	.38e	4.5	7	5	8	8	8	
Alphain	.15e	1.2	10	11	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Altamil	.32e	2.5	4	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
Altec			15	28	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
Altec pf				1	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
AlterFd	.50	2.1	8	12	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
Amdhl	.40	1.4	11	352	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
AmAgro	.05e	.3	10	45	u19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
AmBilt	.12e	1.3	5	8	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
AmBrit wt				20	42½	42½	42½	
AmBusPd	.40	3.8	7	12	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
AmCopCp				28	2	2	2	+⅛
AContrl	.56	4.9	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
AGarPd	.34	2.9	5	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
AIsraeli	.06e	1.7	3	35	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
AMzeA	.48	4.5	7	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
AmMis	1.90t	2.7	11	4	71	71	71	—⅛
AMdBld	s		15	37	10	9⅝	10	
AMotin	.30	2.2	6	18	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
AmPetf	2.20	7.1	6	8	31⅞	31	31	—1¼
AmPlan Cp			3	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
APrecs	.40	3.6	7	133	11	10⅝	11	+1⅛
AScIE	.04e	.6		23	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
AmTec	.50a	6.0	4	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
AngloC	.20e	1.2	9	78	17⅛	17	17	
Anthony	.40	3.6	5	158	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
ApldDta	.16	1.8	7	29	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
ApldDev			28	90	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
AltCd	g.47			31	29	28½	28⅛	—¾
Armin	.12	.8	9	18	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
ArrowA	.28	2.7	5	14	7½	7½	7½	
Arundel	.10e	1.2	5	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Asamer	g.30			36	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
AsEinSvc			48	55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Astrex			10	6	u12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
Atoinfo	.15e	3.7	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Atco Ind				10	¾	¾	¾	
AtlsCM	.05e	2.0	8	58	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
AtlasCp wt				6	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
Audiotr	.16	2.3	6	45	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
Augat s	.40	2.1	12	46	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—1
AutoTrn				39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
AutmRod				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
AutoSw	1.20	3.0	11	21	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	—⅞
AVEMC	.34	4.4	7	118	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Avondl	1.20	7.1	23	12	17⅛	17	17	
Aydin			11	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
— B-B-B —								
BRT				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Badger	.70	6.1	5	2	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
Baker	.20	4.0		8	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Baldor	.28	1.0	12	12	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
BaldwS	.32a	4.3		30	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
BanFd	1.62e	8.3		46	19⅝	19½	19½	
Bangor wt				26	2	1⅝	1⅝	
Banistr	g.40			49	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
BarcoCa	.12	2.9	18	x15	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
BarnesE			12	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Barnwl	.20	1.8		8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
BarryR	s.16	1.9	7	65	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
BarthS			13	4	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
BaruchF			34	31	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Barwick				1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
BnfStA	s.40	2.0	8	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
BnfStB	s.40	1.8	7	5	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	—⅜
BergEnt			11	15	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
BergnB	.24	2.3	7	31	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
BrgB	pf1.15	6.3		27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
BernzO			4	2	2	2	2	+⅛
Berven				11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
BethCp				17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+¼
Beverly	.12e	1.7	10	167	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
BicPen	.48	4.8	9	54	12	11⅝	11⅝	
Bickfrd	.05e	3.1	4	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
BioVSp s	.24	2.7	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
BinkMf	1b	5.7	6	5	17½	17½	17½	
Blessng	.54	6.4	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Blount	.64	2.8	5	9	22¾	22½	22½	+⅛
BodinAp				2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
BollBer	.40	3.0		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
BowVall	g.10			172	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+⅝
Bowmar			29	123	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Bowne	.48b	2.5	7	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
BradldN	.26	2.6	7	241	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
Branch	.20	5.0	4	54	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
Braniff wt				1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Brascan	1a	5.2	5	23	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
BraunE	1.40	5.0	18	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
BrlstBr	.60	2.4	9	7	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
BroDorl	.20	4.8	10	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
BrooksP	.44	1.9	12	183	u23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
BrownCo wt				15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
BrnFA	1.16	3.3	11	3	35⅛	35	35⅛	
BrnFB	1.16	3.1	12	21	37¾	37½	37½	—¼
Buell	.50	4.2	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Burgess				20	2½	2⅝	2½	
Burnsin	.60	4.6	8	19	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
— C-C-C —								
CK Pet	.16	1.1	31	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
CDI			7	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
CHB Fd	.571	6.0	7	23	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	6	120	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
CRS	.30	3.0	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
CSE	1.40	6.5	6	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
CWTron	.79e	3.2	5	7	25	24½	24⅞	+⅛
CopleA	.05e	.9	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Coldor	.50	2.5	7	22	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
Calcomp			46	27	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
CalPIC	2	4.3	7	32	46	46	46	+⅛
Camco	.30	1.1	12	12	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+½
CmpChb	g			51	7⅝	7	7⅝	
CdnHmst	g			123	19⅛	18⅞	19	+⅛
CdnMarc	g.40			8	12	11⅝	11⅝	
CdnMer	g			4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
CdnOcc	g.58a			6	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—½
CdSupO	g			15	118	118	118	
CapitlFd	.20	5.3	5	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Caresso	.05e	1.3	9	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Carnal	1.50	5.6	8	784	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
CareEn	1.20	4.5	9	28	27⅛	26½	26½	—1
CaroPLpf	5	9.9		z250	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+½
CarrolDv				8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
CastlAM	1b	6.3	5	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
CasFd	1.60a	8.1		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Cdvltrn	.10e	1.0	175	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
CelluCfl			6	9	3	2⅞	3	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6¾	5½	CentSe	.70e	12		1	6	6	6	—¼
22⅞	12⅝	CenvIll	1.20	6.9	6	24	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
6¾	2⅝	CertifCp			18	18	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec	.12	2.4	9	x26	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
3⅜	1	ChampHo				893	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
17⅛	13⅛	ChartM s			6	33	17	16⅝	17	
10⅜	6⅝	Chmplst	.24	2.7	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30⅛	19⅝	ChIRv	1.60a	8.2	12	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
26⅛	18⅛	ChiefDv	gs			145	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—1
12⅛	6⅝	ChildWid			6	30	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
12⅝	6⅝	ChilinCp	.30	4.4	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
19½	13	CircleK	1	5.3	9	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	
15½	7⅝	Citation	.56	5.5	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅛	23	CitBkLl	2	8.1	5	2	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.7	14	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	7⅝	Clarstl	.30e	2.7		6	11	10⅝	11	
11⅛	5⅝	Clarostat				6	11	10	9⅝	—⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Cladey	.32	3.3	9	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.14e	3.8	9	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅝	14⅝	Coleato	.92	5.2	7	25	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
22⅝	9⅝	ColCml			.52	57	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
19⅝	6⅝	Colwell	.60	3.2	12	21	18⅝	18½	18½	
36½	23½	Cominc	g 3			283	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+1½
22⅝	15⅝	ComAll	.40	1.8	8	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
16⅛	13⅝	ComAll	pf1.60	11.		1	14½	14½	14½	+¼
20½	9⅝	ComMtl	.60	3.5	3	32	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+½
39⅝	13⅝	Comdisc			11	53	38⅝	37⅝	38½	+⅝
5½	1½	ComdrCp			29	75	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Compo s	.20	2.1	10	x47	9½	9⅝	9½	—⅛
6⅛	5⅛	CompuD				6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ConcrdF				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18½	8⅝	Condec	.30t	2.5		6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
15⅝	5	ConnrHm			6	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
30⅝	16⅝	Conrock	.90a	2.9	9	19	u31⅛	30½	31⅛	+1
17⅝	5⅛	ConsOG				159	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
11⅝	8⅝	ConsRef	.60	6.2	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	4	ContMtl			5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11-16	⅛	ContTel wt				245	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
8⅝	5⅛	Cookin	.20e	2.6	9	56	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
38⅝	14⅛	CookP	.15t		59	11	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
27½	12	CoreLb	.28	1.3	16	18	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
22⅛	11⅝	Coraco	.80b	3.6	12	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅝	14⅛	Corallus	.80	4.4	8	94	18⅛	17⅝	18	
5½	2	Cramer				14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅝	CrestFo			4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅝	9½	CrestOil	s.14	.7	49	89	20	19½	19⅝	+½
32⅝	18	Cromst	1.40	5.0	4	9	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
32½	23	CrossAT	1.20	4.2	9	18	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
10½	6⅝	CrowlM	.50	5.6	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
44½	32⅝	CwnCP	s.40		3	148	33⅛	d31⅝	32	—1⅛
8½	7	Crownln	s.28	4.1		27	7⅛	d 6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
37⅝	9⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.6	18	50	14⅛	14	14	
20⅛	16½	CrystlO	s		24	128	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+½
29⅝	15	CubicCp	.60	3.3	7	32	18⅛	18	18	
22½	16⅛	Curtice	1.10b	6.4	5	5	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
— D-D-D —										
5⅝	2⅝	DCL			6	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	2½	DWG	.35t	11.	8	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
6	3	DamonC			4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
14⅝	⅜	Damson				86	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	DataAc n			8	64	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Datapd	.30	1.7	10	226	18	17⅝	17½	
14⅝	9	DevMn	.25e	2.1	9	51	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
7⅛	1⅝	DeRose				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.7	11	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
19⅛	13⅛	DelLabs	.48	3.1	14	10	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
14⅝	6	DelhlO	.18e	1.2	16	x36	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
26⅝	21⅜	Depstr	s1.40	5.7	5	7	25½	24⅝	24⅝	—1
19⅛	9⅝	DevCpA			4	534	u19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅝
20⅝	14½	DevonGp	s		4	z208	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Digicon			32	75	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1	Diodes			50	5	1½	1½	1½	
44⅝	29	DomeP	gs			456	39	38	38½	—⅝
25½	17½	Domtr	g1.80a			39	23½	22⅝	23½	+⅛
12½	11½	Downey s			5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
19⅝	15⅝	DrexUt	1.68	9.3		9	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
12⅝	8	DrivHarr				10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
14	7	DrPair	.40	4.6	9	56	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+1⅛
1-16	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.8	8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅝	13	DplxPd	.80	3.2	5	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
13½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.8	10	10	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
15⅝	2⅝	Dynicin			158	339	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Dyneer	.72	2.8	7	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
— E-E-E —										
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	4.3		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	8½	EECO	.24	1.8	11	12	13	13	13	
24⅝	11⅝	EarthRes	1	4.5	8	23	22⅝	21⅝	22	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	EazorE	.24	6.4	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	1⅝	Edmos				6	2⅝	2	2⅝	
25	15⅝	EDO	.60	2.6	10	13	23½	23½	23½	—⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Ehren	.10a	1.1	9	21	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
7⅝	3	ElAudD			4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28½	15⅝	Electrsp	1	4.3	8	11	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
37	23⅝	ElecAm	1.40	4.3	6	7	32½	32⅛	32½	—⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Elsinor n			22	216	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
9½	5⅝	EmerRd			4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	2.6	21	50	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
19½	11⅝	EsqRd	.57e	3.3	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	EtzLav	.20e	2.7	14	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
21⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.8	9	72	14½	13⅝	14½	+1
8⅝	4⅝	Exactvr			8	2	4½	4½	4½	
— F-F-F —										
12⅝	6⅝	FPA	.40	3.5	3	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9½	2⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.0		272	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
12	8⅝	Fabind	s		4	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
8½	2⅝	FairmC	.35	2.7	21	9	5⅛	5½	5½	+⅛
16⅝	9	FamDir	.24	2.6	8	11	14⅝	14	14	
11⅝	8½	FayDrg	.24b	2.2	8	3	11	11	11	
19⅝	11⅝	FedRt	1.36	7.9	17	12	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes			25	106	7	6⅝	6⅝	
40⅝	25⅝	Felmst	.25	.7	17	37	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	
6⅝	2½	Fidelco			7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	FinGen	.40b	2.3	8	465	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
10⅝	7½	FtConn	1a	11.	5	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
24⅝	17⅝	FtSLSh	1b	5.0	4	3	20⅛	20	20	
6⅛	3⅝	Fstmrk			9	22	3½	3⅝	3½	+⅛
17⅝	10	FischrP	1t	8.2	7	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
21⅛	15⅝	FitchGE	2	9.9	6	35	20⅝	20	20⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Flogo			11	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅝	3⅝	FlonEnt			7	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
23	17⅝	FlghtSf	s.16	.8	17	20	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2½	FloCap				2	2⅝	d 2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	FlaRck	.22a	1.9	5	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
24	7⅝	FlowGen			17	49	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Flowers	.44	4.0	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
20	15⅝	FlukeJ s			13	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—½
10⅝	6	FooteM	.45e	4.7	11	3	9½	9½	9½	
36⅝	28	Foote	pf2.28	6.4		4	34½	34½	34½	+¼
73	56	FordCan	g5a			2400	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+½
25⅝	9⅝	ForstC	.10	.6	8	21	16½	16	16½	+⅛
9⅝	3⅛	ForestLab				29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	FranklnRt			27	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Franks	.36	4.2	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Friedm	.24b	4.0	4	10	6	6	6	
13	8	Friona s	.40	4.6	3	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
9	5⅝	Frischs	.30b	4.5	4	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.30b	1.6	6	11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4	FrontA wt				50	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
— G-G-G —										
2⅝	1⅛	GIExpl			11	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	3	GIT				8	4½	4½	4½	
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	6.5	7	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GTI				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅛	6⅛	Garan	1.60	7.9	4	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
28½	15	GatLiet	.40b	1.9	8	5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1	Gaynor			8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅛	10⅝	GelmSc n			21	11	u22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+½
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.32b	7.5	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18½	4⅛	GeoExp				328	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅝
5⅛	2⅛	Genisco			8	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.4	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅛	13⅝	GarbSc	.20	.6	14	13	36	35⅝	36	
18⅝	15⅝	GiantF s	1	5.6	6	22	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
13⅛	7⅝	GntYell	g.40e			74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
9⅝	5	Glasrock	.10	1.1	16	17	u 9⅝	8⅝	9	—⅛
34⅝	21⅝	GlenGr	1.20	4.0	6	23	30	29⅝	30	+½
30	16⅝	Ginner	.88	3.1	8	17	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Globein	.70	6.0	10	16	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
11⅝	7¼	Glasser	.44	5.0	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
3	1	Glover				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3	Gldblatt				19	3⅛	3	3⅛	
18⅝	3	GoldnCyc				37	4½	4⅝	4½	
44⅝	13⅝	GldNugt	.08l	.4	36	130	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
13	7	GoldWH	.44	6.6	6	28	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅜	Goldfield				39	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt				5	1½	1½	1½	
26	19	GorraR	1.20a	5.7	7	x2	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
14⅝	8⅝	GouldT	.88	6.3	11	5	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
11½	7⅛	GrondAu	.32a	2.7	7	18	u11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl	.50	4.9	6	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
19½	8⅝	GranerA				90	6	9	9	
11⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	10	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
14⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP			69	315	14	13⅝	13⅝	
34½	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	.8	15	4	34	33⅝	34	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Greenmn			14	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
18⅝	6⅝	GREIT	.40	3.8	20	30	u10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
25⅛	16⅝	GrossT	1.44	6.0	7	5	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
15⅝	11⅛	GuardC	.60b	4.6	9	2	13	13	13	+⅛
27⅛	14½	Guilford	.88	3.4	4	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	
54⅝	24⅝	GlfCan	g1.40			48	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+⅛
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			7	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
— H-H-H —										
3½	1⅛	HalcoPd				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15	9⅝	HallsM	.80	6.5	5	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5	Hamptn	.45t	11.	4	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
33⅝	22½	Harland	1	3.1	11	79	33	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Harvey			7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.05t		7	1	7	7	7	—⅛
12	8⅝	Hasting	.60	5.3	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			15	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6	HeithM	.30	3.4	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	HeinWr	.39e	4.6	7	8	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Heinick	.10	2.3	7	28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	HelimMts				47	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	Hess's	.60b	4.6	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
12⅝	5⅝	HiGInc	.06r	.7	8	11	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
14⅝	8	HiShear	.40	3.0	6	82	13½	13	13⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptronic	.20	2.7	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hofmon	.20	4.6	7	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	HollyCp			12	107	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
50½	31½	HmeOB	g1.30			1	50½	50½	50½	
35	15	Hormel	1.48	4.7	6	2	31⅝	31½	31½	—⅛
19⅝	6⅝	HornHar			23	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
13⅛	8½	HospM	wt.60	5.2	2	3	11½	11⅝	11½	+⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.85e	9.6	11	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
8	5	HousRon	.50b	7.1	5	10	7	7	7	+⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.1	13	425	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
26	15⅝	HouO	pf1.69	7.9		52	21½	20⅝	21½	+⅜
28⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	1.7	8	23	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Howell	.15e	3.2	24	268	u 5	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
31½	24	HubelIA	1.56	5.3	7	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
31⅝	23⅝	HubelIB	1.56	5.2	7	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
27	23⅝	Hubbl	pf2.06	8.3		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn			3	2	9	9	9	
66	33⅝	HudBO	g 2			2	61½	61½	61½	
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.20	2.8	7	180	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅜
54	27⅝	HuskyO	g 1			244	48⅝	48⅛	48½	—⅛
— I-I-I —										
11⅛	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.7	14	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
7⅛	3½	IFS Ind	.14	1.8	8	163	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.3	4	11	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
9⅝	7	IRT Pr	.57e	6.2	12	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅛	⅝	ITI			8	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
10½	3⅛	Imperind			4	32	9½	8⅝	8⅝	—1
33⅛	17⅝	ImpOil A	g1			93	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+¼
3	1	InflightSv				16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅝	11⅝	Instron	.40	2.0	8	2	20½	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
2	1	InstrSys			23	235	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	InsSy	pf.25t	2.2		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
12⅛	5⅝	IntegRes			6	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅝	6	IntCtyGs	g.32			111	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.20r	1.3	3	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2½	IntBnknt			8	87	3⅝	3	3⅝	
7½	5⅝	IntChris n			6	7	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
5½	1	IntFdSvc				18	1⅝	1⅝	1½	—⅛
36	17½	IntGent	1.40	3.9	6	29	u36⅛	35⅝	36	
8⅝	4½	IntProt	.30	4.1	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9½	6⅝	IntSeaw	.60	8.6	8	2	7	7	7	+⅛
2⅝	⅜	IntStrtch				28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	⅝	Interphot				12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Intplast	.30	3.0	9	6	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
4½	1½	InvestFlo			1	11	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics			12	5	25½	24⅝	25¼	+½
34½	17½	IroqBrd	.36	1.9	8	33	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
5½	2⅝	Irvinind	.10	2.2		3	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
— J-J-J —										
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	8.2	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	16	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
11⅝	4½	Jensen	1.50t	29.	4	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2	Jetero	.05e	1.5	42	45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
14⅝	4⅝	JohnPd	.36	7.2	12	10	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
10⅝	2⅛	JuniperP				60	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Jupiter			2	10	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
— K-K-K —										
8½	3¼	KTelin	.30e	3.6	52	64	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Kaisin	.75c			12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	½	KaneMil wt				14	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
51½	41	KnGs	pf4.50	11.		z20	42½	42½	42½	—⅛
10⅝	3½	KapokT			18	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	KayCp	.50	3.4	6	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
17½	7⅝	KenaiCp			8	64	12⅝	11⅝	12	
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin	.60	5.0	6	20	12	11½	12	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.4	16	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	KinArk			9	60	3⅛	3	3	
25	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.5	6	25	21	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
27⅝	17½	KirbyEx			8	3	25	25	25	
6⅝	2⅝	Kit Mfg			4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	KleerVu			10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts				41	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
		Knogo n			12	145	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7	3⅝	KuhnStr			3	187	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
— L-L-L —										
6⅝	3	LSB	.23t	5.8	9	11	4	4	4	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.8	19	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	LafyRad				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	2	LakeSh	g			20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—1-16
10	4⅝	Landmk				43	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9	4⅝	Laneco	.20b	2.2	4	8	u 9⅛	9	9	
16¼	13	LazKap	n.40	2.7	4	48	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
21	15⅝	LeaRnl	s.60	3.0	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
8½	3⅛	LeePh			8	45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP			4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LeisureT			8	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	5⅝	LbtyFb	.39t	5.4	4	18	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
8½	5⅝	LilliAnn	.24	3.4	10	13	7	7	7	—⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LincAm			7	13	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
4⅝	2	LloydsE				1	2	2	2	—⅛
4½	2½	Lodge	.08e	3.0	8	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
33⅝	17½	Lohmn	1.20	5.8	8	27	21⅛	20½	20⅝	—⅛
26⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt				1841	u27½	25⅝	27½	+2⅝
19½	9⅝	Logicon			9	14	15⅝	15½	15½	+⅛
26	15⅛	LaGenS	1.02	4.0	7	3	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LundyEl			7	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	Lydall	.70	7.6	6	15	9½	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LynchCp			3	17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3	1⅝	Lynnwear			3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
— M-M-M —										
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.3	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Macrod			25	97	2	1⅝	2	
9⅝	6⅝	ManrC	.60	6.9	6	x2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
1 11-16	⅝	Marinda			8	42	13-16	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
12	8½	Marine	.28e	1.7	6	16	16½	16½	16½	
22⅞	20	Marm	pf2.25	11.		17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Marshin			38	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
23⅝	11⅝	MartPr	.40	3.2	6	28	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
15⅝	8½	Masind	.60a	6.0	16	23	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
27½	16⅝	MtrlRsh	s.20	.8	15	18	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+⅛
12½	9½	Matrix	s		9	17	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅝	MaulTec				12	4	3⅝	4	
1 13-16	⅝	McCro wt				26	11-16	9-16	11-16	+1-16
7⅝	3⅛	McCulO			18	215	6⅛	5⅝	6	
6⅛	2⅝	McKeon			4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Meous	1.20	5.7	8	76	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	—⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.1	4	5	10	9⅝	9⅞	
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp			10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
25⅛	17	MediaG	.72	2.9	9	32	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
19⅛	10⅝	Meenon	n.24	1.5	9	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7	Mepoint	.24	2.4	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
25⅝	12⅝	MEMCo	1	7.1	7	7	14	14	14	
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	4.7	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
37⅝	20	Metpth	.32	1.3	22	100	24⅝	23½	24⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Metrocar			116	96	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	MichGen			17	2	2	2	2	
10	5	MchSup	.40	4.4	16	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	3.5		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6	MidldCo	.20	2.2	4	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	
24⅝	11⅝	MidlGls	.40b	2.2	11	25	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Miller H	.60	5.5	7	15	u11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
8	2½	MissnIT			76	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
34⅝	13⅝	MitchlE	.20	.6	13	58	33⅝	32½	32⅝	—⅛
24½	12⅝	MileCp	.50	2.4	8	43	20½	20½	20½	
7⅝	5½	MonMg	.44	7.0	6	x1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	10	16	17	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6	MtgGth	.76a	8.1	14	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	4.9	6	33	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
12⅝	7	MottSM	.20	2.2	5	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27	16⅝	MtVMll	1a	3.7	5	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr	.60	5.2	5	9	11½	11⅝	11½	+⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Movielab			7	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
— N-N-N —										
18⅝	11	NFC n	.20	1.3	9	47	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
18	9⅛	Naoco	.20	2.1	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	4⅛	Nardo	.20	2.3	11	9⅝	9	8½	8⅝	+⅛
14⅛	11	NCnvSt	n.50	3.9	9	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
16½	10	NtHltE			7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney				21	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10½	4⅝	NtPatent				67	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
6⅝	5	NtSecR	.60	9.2	19	38	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	4.2		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	4.4	5	21	4⅝	4½	4½	
9½	3⅝	NelsLB	.72t	7.8	9	461	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	1.5	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
29⅝	17⅝	NHamp	.80a	3.4	6	3	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
2½	1⅝	Nldria	.05e	2.9	9	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	9	NMxAr	.30e	2.2	46	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
11	8⅝	NPinRl	s.84	8.3	15	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.5	8	79	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
21⅝	23	NYTim	.90	3.7	17	38	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	NewbE	.50	5.6		30	9	8½	9	+⅛
32⅛	17⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.2	6	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Noelind				2	1½	1½	1½	
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				28	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
12⅝	7½	Norin	.40	3.7	4	x1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	12.		5	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
25	6⅝	Nortek	.08	1.1	5	52	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
25⅝	13⅝	NoARoy	.24	1.3	6	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
15	7⅛	NoCdO	g		18	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
13⅛	12	NoestBk	n1.04	8.2	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
48½	41⅛	NIPS	pf4.25	9.9		z60	43	43	43	
19⅝	10	NuclDta			10	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
35½	18	Numac	g.07t			534	u35⅝	33⅛	35¼	+1⅝
— O-O-O —										
4⅝	2⅛	OEA	.10e	2.1		14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.8	7	75	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅝	OhArt	.24	5.1	11	47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	9⅝	OnSealv	s.64	6.6	8	6	u10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
10	5⅝	Oilaind	.40e	4.8	7	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
23⅛	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.0	15	31	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
44½	25	OOkiep			26	z100	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
14⅛	7½	OrioleH	.50e	4.8	4	5	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Ormand			16	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn	.80	4.9	5	7	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	OversSec				2	4	4	4	
5⅝	1⅝	OxfordFt			73	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4½	OzarkA	.20e	3.3	7	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
— P-Q —										
2	⅝	PF Ind			1121	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		9	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
16	13	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		1	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
14½	12	PGEpfC	1.25	10.		1	12½	12½	12½	
14⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.4		16	13½	13¼	13¼	+1
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	9.6		10	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
29½	24½	PGEpfW	2.57	9.7		10	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	9.6		4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.7		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.7		3	27	26⅝	27	+⅛
13½	10⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	9.7		1	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
27⅛	22⅛	PGEpfR	2.37	9.8		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24½	19⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.8		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—½
23½	19⅝	PGEpfO	2	9.6		3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
23	18½	PGEpfM	1.96	9.7		13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1
24	19½	PGEpfK	2.04	9.6		68	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
26⅛	21⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.6		3	24⅛	23	24⅛	+1⅛
13⅛	10⅝	PGEpfI	1.09	9.4		11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
52⅝	41⅝	PacLt	pf4.50	9.9		z330	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+½
21⅛	12⅛	PacTrst	1	5.1	11	11	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
57½	48	PacPLpf	5	9.6		z25	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—⅛
23½	9⅝	PacScle	.40	3.0	7	54	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
34½	27⅛	PallCp	.52	1.6	14	63	32⅝	32	32⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PalomrF				1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	7.3	9	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n			20	33	16⅛	16	16	
5⅝	3⅝	ParaPk				12	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
33⅛	18⅝	Parsons	1	3.0	8	84	33	32⅝	33	+⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.18e	1.7	3	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
13	6½	Patogon			6	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	7⅝	PatoC	2e	13.	5	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PeerTu	.32	3.5	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2	⅝	PennDix wt				10	1	1	1	—⅛
15⅝	10½	PenEM	.60	4.0	6	12	15	15	15	
18⅛	13⅝	PenTr	1	6.8	5	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	PECp	.42t	10.	6	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3½	PenobS	.20	4.0	7	1	5	5	5	
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.8	5	2	26⅛	26	26	—⅛
23⅝	10	PepCom	.48a	2.6	7	10	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Perini	.40	3.1	13	11	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
17⅛	6⅛	PetLew			13	119	16⅛	16	16	
11⅝	7½	PhilLD	.68r	8.5	4	12	8	8	8	
5⅛	2	Phoenix				12	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.3	8	26	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
6⅝	2⅛	PlanrSys			1	27	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
6⅛	3	PlanTx	.20t		313	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
6⅝	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.3	7	2	6	6	6	
36⅛	20	PHDM	1.40	4.2	5	4	33⅝	33½	33½	—½
35⅝	23⅛	Pittway	1.65	4.6	7	23	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅛	4⅛	Pizzain n			10	44	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Plantind			28	42	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
26⅛	17	PneuSc	1	5.3	7	z100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
3⅛	⅝	Polaron			2	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	14⅛	PostCp n	.50	2.6	8	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
22	10⅝	PrairieO	g			2	18	18	18	
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.3	6	2	12½	12	12	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	4.4	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28	22⅛	PrenHa	1.36	5.7	9	212	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PresRIA			1	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	PresRIB			2	70	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19	6⅝	Presley	.64	3.3	6	58	u19⅝	18½	19⅛	+⅛
19½	14⅝	Preston	g.90			7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
25⅝	7	PrimAt			18	23	18⅝	18½	18½	—½
14⅛	10½	ProCT	1.28e	8.9	11	3	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9½	ProvGas	.92	8.8	6	2	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
7⅝	3⅛	PrdRE	.07t		41	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.1	7	24	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
48	40½	PSCol	pf4.25	10.		y25	42½	42½	42½	+⅛
25⅛	21⅛	PaSP	pfC2.34	10.		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅛	23	PaSP	pfD2.34	9.4		653	25	24⅝	25	
15	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	1.9	3	25	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
12⅛	4⅝	PuntaG			10	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Punta	pf1.10	9.2		x6	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Purpoc	.06e	.4	27	20	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
10½	6⅛	Quebcr	g.20e			16	8⅝	7⅛	8⅝	+1⅛
— R-R-R —										
12⅝	9	RBInd	.24	2.3	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4½	2	REDM			4	4	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
46	42½	RET pf	4.38	9.7		3	45	45	45	
17⅝	8⅝	RHMed	.20r	1.1	11	95	17½	16⅝	17½	+½
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			6	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.2	13	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	5⅛	Rogan	.10e	1.4	9	9	7	7	7	+⅛
22½	12⅛	RnchEx	.10e	.6	4	21	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
26⅛	10⅝	RangrO	g			162	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	—⅛
32½	21½	Ransbrg	1.20	4.1	7	31	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1½	RapAm wt				10	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
3½	2	RathP				1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
37⅝	13½	Ravind	.40	2.2	14	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
21⅛	14½	REInv	1.60	7.4	12	14	u21⅝	21⅛	21½	+⅛
13⅝	10	RlincT	1.40	12.	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅝	4	RelaTr	.28	5.1	4	3	5½	5⅛	5½	—⅛
15½	8⅝	RegalB	.72	4.8	9	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
21½	14⅛	RemAr	1a	4.7	7	24	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
16½	6⅝	RenGyp	.40	2.5	5	96	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅛
43	32	RepNY	2	5.3	5	54	38	38	38	
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	8.9		74	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
25⅝	11⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.6	9	27	15	14⅝	15	
69½	20½	Resrt A			7	419	47	46⅝	46⅝	+⅛
108	27	Resrt B			11	z1200	71	70⅝	71	+⅛
7⅛	2⅝	RestAssc			9	82	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
13⅝	5	RexNorc			9	12	10	10	10	—⅛
22⅝	14⅝	RioIOil n				15	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	RibletP	.12	2.1	4	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Richton	.44	8.2	12	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
56⅝	27½	RileyCo			10	11	54	53⅝	54	
34⅛	24	RioAlgo	g1.50			5	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
16⅛	8⅝	Robntch				303	13½	12⅝	13½	+⅛
7½	4½	Robtln	.12	2.0	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14⅝	10	Rockwoy	1b	7.1	6	4	14⅝	14	14⅛	—⅛
22⅝	20⅛	Rogers	s.12	.6	13	10	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—⅛
5	2⅝	RoncoT			3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	4⅝	Rossmr			4	3	5	5	5	—⅛
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			31	3	2½	2½	2½	
10⅝	7⅝	Ruddck	.42e	5.3	5	7	8	8	8	—⅛
10	7⅝	Rudick	pf.56	7.2		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			35	123	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
6	2½	RBW Cp			5	59	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.8	5	34	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
— S-S-S —										
6⅛	3⅝	SFM	.24	5.1	7	x1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
13½	8⅛	SGL	.25b	2.5	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3½	1½	SGSec				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
16⅝	13⅝	SGSe	pf1.70	11.		4	15	15	15	
3½	1⅝	SMD			4	7	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	4	SSP				5	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Salem	.48a	2.5	8	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	SCarlo				2	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
10⅝	8	SDgo pf	.88	9.5		19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—½
101	90	SDgo	pf9.84	11.		z50	91	91	91	+½
81½	70⅛	SDgo	pf7.88	10.		z100	76½	76½	76½	+3
29	23⅛	SDgo	pf2.68	11.		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
22⅛	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	7.2	17	x5	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
2⅝	7-16	SFRE wt				2		1⅝	2	
23⅝	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.3	8	2	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
14⅛	5½	Sandgte	.40	4.7	4	5	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
12	6½	SoundrL	.30	2.6	7	6	11⅛	11½	11½	
9⅛	5	ScheibE	.56	11.	20	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Schnull	1	5.3	4	x5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
5	2⅝	Schiller			6	23	4⅛	4½	4⅝	—⅛
6	3	Schrodr	.04i		4	5	3	3	3	
5⅝	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	3.1	8	15	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
43½	29⅛	Scope	.50	1.1	9	4	u43½	43	43½	+⅛
22½	16	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	1	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
11	3⅛	Sealctro			9	71	11	10½	11	+⅛
3⅛	1	Seaport			56	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg				38	4½	4	4½	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.1	10	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3	1⅛	SeligAsc			8	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20b	3.3	11	10	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Srvisco	.40	5.7	5	4	7	6⅝	7	
15½	9½	SetonCo	.50	3.7	4	2	13½	13½	13½	
10⅝	8⅝	Sharon s	.50	5.3	8	9	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
8⅛	5	Shawin	.40	8.0	5	3	5⅝	5	5	
7⅝	2½	ShellrR			5	51	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
7	3⅝	Shopwell			9	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.2	8	48	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
28⅝	12⅛	Sierrcin	.30	1.2	12	11	25½	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.3	8	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Silolnc	.40	2.8	4	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
14⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			8	23	5½	5	5⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron			15	143	5½	5⅛	5½	—⅛
14⅛	5⅝	SoroPop	.21e	1.6	4	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.2	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
13⅛	10⅝	SCEd	pf1.06	9.2		13	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
17½	13	SCEd	pf1.45	9.4		28	15⅝	15½	15½	+⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd	pf1.30	6.8		13	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
27⅛	20⅝	SCEd	pf2.30	9.1		13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
106⅝	91	SCEd	pf8.96	9.2		1	97	97	97	
11	7⅛	SwFlBk	.50	5.6	6	30	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
15⅝	9	SpecltyR			6	50	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15	6½	Spector	.42e	3.5	4	58	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
6⅝	3½	Spectro	.19t	4.3		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3½	SpedOP	.14r	2.6	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.4	5	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	4½	Splentex	.24	4.7	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
26½	15⅛	StaffrdL			14	2	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
26½	19⅝	StdAlln	1	4.0	6	7	25⅝	25	25	—⅛
27	20½	StCoasa	1.60	6.3	9	3	25½	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
15⅝	6	StdMell			24	14	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
26½	20⅝	StProd	1.52	7.0	5	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
31⅝	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.1	7	1	29	29	29	
13⅛	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.6	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
14	9½	StanAv	.37e	2.6	7	12	14	13⅝	14	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅝	3⅛	Stanwd			3	11	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
13½	11½	StarSup	s.80	5.9	4	12	13½	13⅝	13½	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			1	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11½	7⅝	StarrtHo	.30	3.9	4	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.5	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
2⅛	15-16	StertEl			7	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
16⅝	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	1.9	18	14	15⅝	15½	15½	
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	8.3	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
2⅛	1	Summit			7	1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCtyl	.25	5.6	15	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17⅝	7	Sunair	.60	5.1	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
31⅝	14	Sundnc	.16b	.6		66	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
7⅛	5⅝	SunshJr	.36	4.9	6	4	u 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
12⅛	8½	SupInd s	.25	2.9	5	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.4	6	12	9½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
31	29⅝	Supron s			22	65	30	d29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
10½	4⅝	Susqueh			7	62	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
13⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		13	10	9⅝	10	
1⅝	⅝	SutrMtg wt				10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	3½	Syntov	.30b	4.4	13	x6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
39⅝	24½	Syntex	1.10	2.8	10	420	39	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
23⅝	10⅝	SystEng			11	55	13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅛
— T-T-T —										
4⅛	1⅝	TFI			8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Tallevin wt				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	8	TandB	1e	8.0	7	3	12½	12½	12½	
14⅛	7	Tannet	.28	3.9	4	x14	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	11.		8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	TechSym			9	12	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp			9	21	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+½
4⅝	2½	TechTp	.07r	3.3	10	18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	4.5	5	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
53⅝	19⅛	TelonR			44	5	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	—⅜
15½	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	4.6	4	5	13	13	13	—⅛
29⅝	15⅛	Telflex	.40	1.4	13	17	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛
22⅛	12	Telsci	.60	3.5	12	1085	18	17	17⅝	—1
6	2	Tenna				1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	Tennev s			10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	TerroC	.10t			45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
15½	5⅝	TetraT			11	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.4	12	107	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
54⅛	48	TxPL	pf4.56	9.3		z50	49	49	49	—1
25⅛	13⅝	Textron wt				3	15⅝	15½	15½	
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar			11	2	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
24½	14½	Thriftm	1.20	5.4	4	6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
7	3	Tidwell			4	27	5⅝	5½	5½	
6⅛	4⅝	TobKiz	n.25	4.3	3	60	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
14⅛	6⅛	ToppsG	.28	4.1		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.7	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	9⅝	TotlPet	g.32			257	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	—⅛
19⅛	4⅝	TotPet wt				64	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry			12	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux	.05e	.9	6	8	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
12⅛	7⅛	TransOil	.05e	.5	18	36	10½	10⅝	10½	
9⅝	4⅝	Tredwy	.20	3.1	11	5	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
9⅛	7	TriSM	.60	7.7	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.8	6	1	11	11	11	
40⅝	5⅝	TuboM			14	50	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
35⅛	23⅛	TurnrC	2	6.9	8	6	29	29	29	
7⅝	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.3	7	11	6	5⅝	6	—⅛
— U-U-U —										
12½	7⅛	U&I			59	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	UDS				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.2	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5½	2⅛	UNA	.20	3.9	4	19	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	—⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Unimax pf				2	7	7	7	
16	11⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.7	8	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
17⅛	11	UnCosF	.66	4.5	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	UnFoods	.05e	2.1	119	185	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp			20	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
⅝	5-128	UNatCp wt				1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
8½	5⅝	UNitCp pf				1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
8	5	URepIn	.23r	6.3	53	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	9⅝	USFiltr	.32	2.2	9	92	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
11⅝	7⅛	UnRltT	.83e	8.1	13	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
⅛	1-16	UnRltT wt				52	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4½	2⅛	USRdium				34	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
17⅛	13⅛	USRbR	1a	6.3	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
6	3⅛	UnivCla	.05	1.0	4	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
17½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.1	14	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
— V-V-V —										
14⅝	6⅛	Valle's	.81t	13.	10	4	6½	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Valmac	.80	7.1	12	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.4	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
2⅛	2	ValueL	.06e	2.3		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Verit			6	2	2	2	2	—⅛
35	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.4	9	19	23	21⅝	23	+1
9½	4⅛	Vernitrn	.10	1.4	7	112	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
8½	2⅛	Vertiple			5	21	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1½	Vesely			175	20	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	VintageE			2	34	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛
12⅝	7	Vishay			7	36	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
7	3⅝	VisualG	.16	3.3	7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	VolMer	.12e	2.6	5	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Voplex	.52	5.1	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
6	2⅛	VulcCp	.20	3.7	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
— W-W-W —										
7½	2⅛	WTC	.02i		35	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
10	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	5.3	7	32	7½	7⅝	7½	
3½	2	WadelEq				19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
25⅝	10⅝	Wainoco	.12	.5	15	29	22⅝	22	22⅛	
26⅛	18	Walco	.80b	4.2	6	3	19	19	19	—⅛
11⅝	4⅝	WallcS	.12	2.8	14	75	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
20⅛	17	Wang B	s.16	.8	17	231	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	—⅛
21⅝	18⅛	Wang C	s.06	.3	17	35	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
17⅝	9⅛	WardsCo	.20	1.7	3	2	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
26⅝	21⅛	WshPst	s.36	1.5	9	24	24⅝	24	24	+⅛
28⅛	20⅝	WRIT	2.12	7.6	15	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
7½	5	Watsco	.30	4.9	7	20	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅛
3½	2½	Weiman			39	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19½	7⅝	WeldTu	.30b	1.7	8	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
51½	45⅛	WTex	pf4.40	9.6		z170	46	46	46	—½
43⅝	20	Wstburn	pf1.40			259	38⅛	35⅝	37	—3½
24⅛	11½	WstFln	.48	2.1	4	31	23⅝	22⅝	23	
15⅝	10⅝	WPacRR n			3	92	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Whispny	.20	2.0		32	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
7½	4⅛	WhitCbl	.40	6.3	7	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall			7	38	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
9	2	Wichita			35	18	8	8	8	
2⅛	1⅝	WillcxG n			4	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
17⅛	8⅝	Wmhous	.60	3.6	9	36	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
4	1⅝	WfisnB	.15i			132	2	2	2	
16½	10⅛	Wincorp	.40	2.6	42	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
51	44⅛	WisP	pf4.50	9.6		z20	47	47	47	
3⅝	2	WolfHB	.10a	3.6	10	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
14½	10⅝	Wdstrm n	.60	5.7	5	1	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
10½	4⅝	WkWear	.40	4.0	6	195	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
18⅛	10	Wrathr	.10e	.6	43	1	17	17	17	
1 7-16	⅛	WrightH	o		19	1	1-16	1	1	—1-16
33⅝	17⅝	Wynnin	.60	1.9	10	27	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	
16	11⅛	WymBn	.64	4.8	7	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
— X-Y-Z —										
10⅝	2	Xonics				70	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
19⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp	.48	2.4	9	44	u20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
17½	7	Zimmer	.36	4.2	3	45	8⅝	8⅛	8½	—⅛

ealthy UAE Facing Slowdown Despite Oil Wealth

ntinued from Page 7)

ted on the basic problem rights. Mr. Ghobash's tment was seen as an im- dorsement of his planning

gns of what Mr. Ghobash erdevelopment" are visible re.

7, many high-rise buildings npleted, causing an excess supply. The resulting construction spilled over er areas and an economic n began.

n the capital of the federa- s said that there are some empty apartments. Abu ruler, Sheik Zayed bin Sul- Nahiyan, has declared a new residential and office s, and construction work is ntially limited to industrial ernment buildings.

irports are the most spec- examples of wasteful dupli- The terminals at Abu Dhabi ai keep fairly busy, but the uilt airport at Sharja, five om the Dubai airport, is ob- superfluous, and even more one at Ras al Khaima.

is also a serious prolifera- ports. Dubai is currently ing its huge Jebal Ali port, berths, the largest one in dle East. It will include the drydock in the world. Sheik concerned about the over- of port facilities in the Gulf s reduced his own plans for ansion at Abu Dhabi.

arly, luxury hotels have omed at an alarming rate. with 10 first-class huge s said to have about 10 per- cupancy and is now seeking tely to attract European groups to the desert emirate. habi, which already boasts luxury hotels, will be ep- next year with two more otels, or nearly 1,000 more and people wonder who is fill them.

has also been a prolifera- tion of banks, with 52 commercial banks here operating 380 branches, plus 11 representative offices of foreign banks and other financial institutions. The situation has provoked a moratorium on the opening of new banks.

Cases of industrial waste are less evident but just as serious. For example, there is a paper-bag factory in Abu Dhabi that would produce enough bags in one week to satisfy the total annual demand of the United Arab Emirates. But Dubai and Sharja mysteriously have continued to order their paper bags from Europe — and the factory has been forced to close.

Imported Gadgets

Abu Dhabi is building a major industrial complex at Ruwais, 100 miles west of the capital, that includes a gas-gathering and processing plant, designed to process oil wells' natural gas now being flared.

Meanwhile, Dubai has built an aluminum smelter, but, according to informed sources, refuses to take gas from Abu Dhabi.

Sheik Zayed, as president of the federation, recently set an example for his co-rulers by halting new industrial projects that had no feasibility studies.

Imports could also be considerably trimmed, many observers believe. A total of $5.2 billion in goods — including a large supply of useless gadgets — from Japan, Britain and the United States, came into the area last year, with France and West Germany also pushing their way into the lucrative market.

The UAE has about 900,000 inhabitants and an expected oil revenue this year of $10.5 billion, 80 percent of which goes to Abu Dhabi.

The Currency Board, which has some attributes of a central bank but lacks supervisory powers, gave some reassurances in 1978's annual report but also sounded a note of warning. At current output levels of less than 2 million barrels a day, the UAE's proven oil reserves will last another 45 years, the report said.

Important Constraints

But real and important constraints on economic development exist, it said. Among them are the lack of trained personnel, a certain "disinclination to hard work and discipline," the desire for quick and large profits, inefficient and wasteful use of financial resources and a serious lack of other mineral, agricultural and water resources.

UAE's foreign lending and investments have been executed with greater foresight and caution, according to independent observers. Foreign loans and grants, made directly and through an Abu Dhabi fund, amount to $1.2 billion, 12 percent of the oil revenue — and it is said repayments are being made as scheduled.

Hareb Masood al-Darmaki, a director of the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, stressed recently that the government is diversifying its investments to preserve purchasing power and confirmed that there was a steady movement from the dollar to the yen and Deutsche mark.

"But the safest investment is to keep the oil underground," he said. The UAE effectively reduced production last year by 8 percent, not out of need but owing to a new sense of conservation.

New Gas Discovery

ABU DHABI, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A new, major gas field was found in the Umm al-Shaif region off the Emirates coast, Sheikh Tahnoun Bin Mohammed, chairman of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co., confirmed today in an interview with the official Emirates News agency.

Wall Street Prices Higher

(Continued from Page 7)

down 1¼ at 30. AT&T was up ⅛ at 57¼.

In merger and acquisition news, Revlon closed unchanged at 48¼ and Technicon rose ⅜ to 16 after Revlon announced an agreement to acquire Technicon for stock and cash.

Sun Co. rose 1⅛ to 60¾ after announcing plans to buy about 35 percent of Carboline shares.

The Justice Department urged the Civil Aeronautics Board to adopt the recommended decision of an administrative law judge rejecting Eastern Airlines bid for National Airlines. The department said the proposed merger would likely lessen existing competition substantially. "The Eastern bid must be rejected," assistant Attorney General John Shenefield said.

Mr. Shenefield added that "the Eastern proposal is in many respects like the Continental-Western applications which the board rejected just two weeks ago. The news had little apparent impact on the stocks. Eastern was unchanged at 8⅜. National was up ⅛ at 46¾. Pan American World Airways, the other bidder for National, rose ⅜ to 7⅞.

In other news, Cavanagh Communities said it submitted an offer to purchase the Aladdin Hotel in Las Vegas for $105 million. Cavanagh noted that the Aladdin is under agreement of sale to another group and that its offer could only be accepted if the present sale is not completed.

Fotomat Corp., the film processing and supply company, announced it was suspending dividend payments because of poor earnings forecasts. It reported a loss for the quarter ending April 30.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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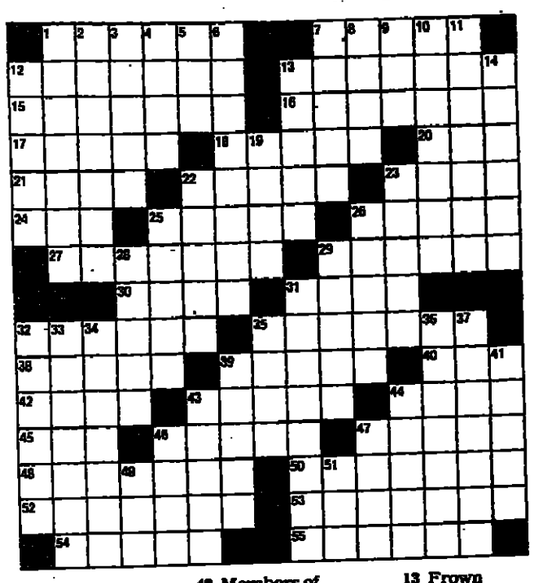
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ACROSS

1 Science dealing with light
7 Comb hair a certain way
12 Apprentice
13 Chinese ——
15 Scolding vehemently
16 Of long standing
17 With lance in hand
18 Whimpers
20 Sharp angle
21 Attempt to overcome problems
22 Loser to Roosevelt and Truman
23 Base of some salads
24 Song syllable
25 Howler
26 Printer's mark
27 —— Settlements, former British colony
29 Dairy product
30 Cobblers' gear
31 Acclaim
32 Sterne hero
35 Deny
38 Full of chatter
39 Evenings, in Paris
40 Column in a Buddhist building
42 Members of the B.P.O.E.
43 Vigorous contempt
44 Baksheesh
45 Words with carte or mode
46 Highest of the Alps, Mont ——
47 S.A. constrictor
48 Unbranded calf
50 Toward the source of a stream
52 Place great confidence in
53 Wall St. group
54 Light carbines
55 Gardeners, in springtime

DOWN

1 Men on the dais
2 Historic town north of Delhi
3 Championship
4 Monogram unit: Abbr.
5 Recent: Comb. form
6 Parts
7 Correspond
8 Intentions
9 A.B.A. member
10 Sudden attack
11 Winter weasels
12 Theologian's opus
13 Frown
14 Deny the truth of
19 Farm animals
22 Place mat
23 Asian units of weight
25 Off-color
26 Double features, at times
28 Rows
29 Kind of terrier
31 Specialties of tonsorial artists
32 Plagiarizes
33 Word between All and Day
34 Red dye, or plant called bugloss
35 Talk effusively
36 Thoroughly
37 Talks persistently
39 Hair-raising
41 Those wielding much power
43 Applies thickly
44 Bear
46 Swiss city on the Aar
47 "—— Youth," Dostoyevsky novel
49 "She may —— to France for me": Burns
51 Pete Rose or Pete Maravitch

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Sunny	MADRID	33	91	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Misty	MIAMI	27	80	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	NA	MILAN	29	84	Sunny
ATHENS	33	91	Cloudy	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	31	88	Sunny	MOSCOW	18	64	Overcast
BELGRADE	25	77	Sunny	MUNICH	25	77	Sunny
BERLIN	21	70	Sunny	NEW YORK	31	87	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	25	77	Cloudy	NICE	28	82	Sunny
BUCHAREST	24	75	Sunny	OSLO	29	68	Sunny
BUDAPEST	25	77	Sunny	PARIS	26	79	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Overcast	ROME	33	91	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	36	97	Sunny	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
DUBLIN	20	68	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	64	Rain	TEHRAN	34	95	Sunny
FLORENCE	35	95	Sunny	TEL AVIV	31	88	Misty
FRANKFURT	24	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	30	86	Cloudy
GENEVA	28	82	Cloudy	TUNIS	40	104	Sunny
HELSINKI	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	24	75	Sunny
HOUSTON	31	88	Cloudy	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	NA	WASHINGTON	29	84	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	30	86	Cloudy	ZURICH	26	79	Sunny
LISBON	24	75	Sunny				
LONDON	23	73	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 3, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on bank prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond — SF 733.10
— (d) Conbar — SF 661.00
— (d) Grobar — SF 605.00
— (d) Stockbar — SF 708.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund — SF 14.30
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF 3.75
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. — $ 9.37

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust — $ 6.36
—(w) High Interest Sterling — £9.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund — $ 18.96
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $ 11.42
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. — $ 28.63

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses — SF 302.25
— (d) Conasec — SF 431.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF 97.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF 83.00
— (d) Energie-Valor — SF 445.00
— (d) Usec — SF 112.00
— (d) Euro-Valor

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM 19.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond — DM 46.00

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd — $ 5.91

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $ 27.37
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. — $ 44.39
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $ 24.19
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $ 52.79
— (w) Fidelity World Fd — $ 15.73

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A — £ 3.79
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B — £ 7.84
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D — £ 16.65

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd — $ 46.35
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund — HK$ 10.32
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund — $ 13.80
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $ 7.65
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund — $ 10.55

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $ 69.27
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia — $ 17.34

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth — SF 373.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF 106.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd — $ 10.11

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parten Sw. P Est — SF 1.336.00
— (r) Securitas — SF 1.004.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor — SF 323.50
— (d) Intervalor — SF 49.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF 367.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser — SF 208.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF 67.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF 71.83

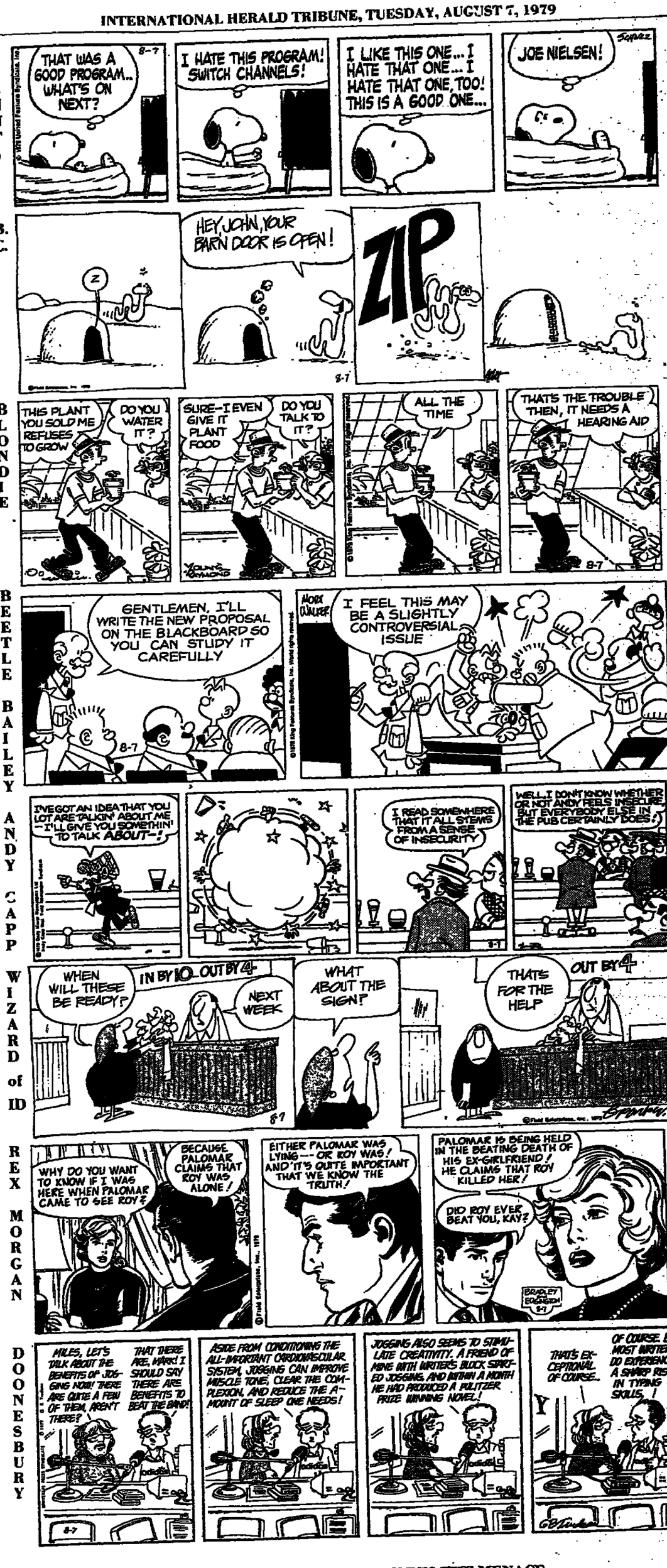
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U S Sh — SF 21.50
— (d) Bond Invest — SF 67.50
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF 82.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF 128.00
— (d) Foreg Swiss Sh — SF 101.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF 52.00
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF 65.50
— (d) Pomac Invest — SF 264.00
— (d) Sohi South Afr Sh — SF 170.00
— (d) Simo Swiss P Est — SF 213.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta — DM 36.29
— (d) Unifonds — DM 17.63
— (d) Unispecial I — DM 60.10
— (d) Eurocefonds — DM 29.85

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund — $8.16
(r) Arab Finance I.F. — $ 1,003.86*
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF) — $ 7.48
(w) Austrol, Select Fd — $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. — SF 123.25
(w) CAMIT — $ 10.37
(w) Capital Gains Inv. — $ 14.03
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF 1,406.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund — $ 228.44
(w) Citadel Fund — $ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $ 984.86
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. — $ 7.10
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs — $ 14.29
(d) Convertible Japan — $ 8.24
(w) D.G.C. — $ 44.22*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) — $ 8.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. — $ 18.38
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent — $ 19.20
(d) Eurose Obligations — LF 1,139.00
(w) First Eagle Fund — $ 4,903.59
(w) F.I.R.S.T. — $ 248.01
(w) Forselex Issue Pr — SF 1,463.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd — SF 57.59
(d) Fondilatia — $ 13.57
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interlins — DM 40.65
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) — $ 8.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund — DM 6.26
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV — $ 235.32
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel — $ 32.15
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A — $ 113.73
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B — $ 116.42
(d) Interfund S.A. — $ 18.80
(w) Intermarket Fund — $ 165.20
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) — $ 24.28
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $ 6.87
(d) Investa DWS — DM 34.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $ 54.94
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $ 10.43
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — 99.97
(w) Japan Selection Fund — $ 61.13
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $ 40.41
(d) KB Income Fund — LF 1,540.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $ 12.67
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F — $ 30.45
(i) Leverage Com. Hold — $ 57.13
(w) Luxfund — $ 28.26
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $ 12.14
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $ 0.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $ 1.75
(w) Nikkei Fund — $ 16.57
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $ 5.40
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd — $ 5.41
(w) N.A.M.F. — $ 71.36
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $ 30.40
(d) Renta Fund — $ 59.78
(d) Rentinvest — LF 644.00
(d) Safe Fund — $ 4.36
(d) Safe Trust Fund — $ 9.44
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF 62.55
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $ 15.26
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM 93.20
(w) Soros Fund — $ 803.67
(w) Talent Global Fund — $ 12.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) — $ 48.99
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $ 67.12
(w) Transpacific Fund — $ 21.85
(d) UNICO Fund — DM 53.20
(r) Unilife Assurance G'teed — $ 8.99
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund — $ 3.23
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd — $ 104.27
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd — $ 11.63
(w) Western Growth Fund — $ 8.25
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd — $ 488.60
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd — $ 13.16
(w) Worldwide Securities — $ 74.56
(w) Worldwide Special — $ 1,537.015/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; ÷ — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "—" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ▪ — ▪ - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.



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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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YITED

LEESAW

GRANAH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "_____" _____! (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAIR LAPEL POPLAR STOOGE
Answer: "A snake! Stop! It's on the road."—"ASP-HALT"

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"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

HISTORY'S CARNIVAL

A Dissident's Autobiography

By Leonid Plyushch. With a Contribution by Tatyana Plyu
Edited and translated by Marco Carynnyk.
A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book.
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 429 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by Raymond Anderson

IT OFTEN seems that there is more of Prussia than Russia in the mentality of Moscow's leaders. Like military drillmasters in old Prussia, Moscow's leaders insist that everyone in the diverse stream of humanity passing in front of them must march in step — in intellect as well as in body — in those rigid ranks that gladden bemedaled generals reviewing a ceremonial parade, or Politburo members atop Lenin's Tomb for the May Day and Nov. 7 rites of power.

The "Prussianism" is not peculiar to the Bolsheviks; they inherited it.

Nearly two centuries ago, Czar Paul I, a despotic fool who prohibited the importing of foreign books and journals because of their subversive alien ideas, banned travel abroad and tightened censorship at home, seized upon unfortunate officers or soldiers whose uniforms were in slight disarray or who fell briefly out of step. The penalty was flogging and humiliation on the parade ground and often banishment to Siberia.

On one occasion, an enraged Paul was said to have shouted at an entire detachment of Prussianized soldiers who had aroused his wrath on the St. Petersburg palace parade ground: "To Siberia, quick march!"

Writers also faced the "To Siberia, quick march!" It happened to Aleksandr Radishchev, a liberal born ahead of his time, who infuriated Paul's mother, Catherine the Great, with "A Journey From St. Petersburg to Moscow," his book of protest against serfdom, tyranny, censorship and injustice in Russia.

The tradition lingers on.

In recent times, one of many who fell out of step on the Soviet parade ground was Leonid Plyushch, a mathematician who grew up regarding himself a true Marxist and a Soviet patriot. Before falling out of step, he won praise as the best Communist propagandist in Kiev. At one point he even tried to join the KGB security police to uncover spies and other "enemies" of the Land of the Soviets, but was turned down because of a childhood bout with tuberculosis. (A reader may wonder where and what Plyushch would be now had he been accepted by the KGB, and also how many "Plyushches" there may be in the KGB, who joined out of a sense of duty and commitment, only to become disillusioned.)

So Plyushch marched in the ranks, and he kept in step. But by the age of 17 he was to find himself out of step. But only a bit in the beginning. After a few years, he quit the ranks altogether.

In "History's Carnival," Plyushch, who was arrested in January, 1972, and freed and allowed to emigrate in January, 1976, traces his gradual transformation from an "in-step" Soviet citizen to a "dissident" in constant conflict with the leadership of the system, and then in conflict with the system itself.

As with so many Marxists in the world, Plyushch was thrown out of step in 1956, at the age of 17, by the trauma of learning from Nikita Khrushchev that Stalin had not been the wise and benevolent leader depicted in myth and propaganda, but a cruel and [illegible] tyrant. Endeavors after the fall of Khrushchev in 1964 to rehabilitate Stalin in the Kremlin theon angered Plyushch, others, and propelled him dissident movement o ground *samizdat* publica other protest activit Plyushch, an additional tion arose in the form of nationalism. He had been a Ukrainian working-cla but reared among Russia his sense of Ukrainian id even his ability to speal guage. As he became cor the repression of national Ukraine, he recovered his

Plyushch concluded the shevik victory, initially idealism, had been turn Stalinism into a "new myth, which distorts re cripples the personality." er, no compromise was p him. Only struggle, inspi commitment to psychiatr tions and, finally, exile ab

One of three panels psychiatrists who tested concluded that he suffe schizophrenia "with sym paranoid disorder, ideas mism [and] elements of ism."

The cure for such politi gerous ailments was co to a "Cuckoo's Nest" inst self-satisfied careerist do callous, thieving ward a where terrifying and pair were used to put trouble tients into a stupor or them twist in agony.

It was considered a sig ress in such an institu *psi-khushka* in Russian sl a patient began to read th per sports pages, ignoring ical news.

Amid its broad indictm viet abuse of political p tise of psychiatry as against dissidents, Carnival" provides rea some unexpected views. T refers often to prison good books that he reac quent parcels from home tells, unexpectedly, of res police interrogators and ceptibility to evasive repli postes by clever prisoner of orders to comply with legal procedures.

The merit of "History val" is the insight it pro the dark realm of Soviet and its controversial ha "dissidents." Plyushch, a ly honest man who doesn spare himself in his reco events, makes it clear tha of stubborn conviction c the *psi-khushka* and rema but with scars.

Raymond Anderson wro view for The New York Ti

Architect Offers To Save Rome

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP) than moving the work, should build an elevato equestrian statue of Mar lius to protect it from rain and people, a Roman has proposed.

City officials are consi moving the statue, which in the city hall comple years, because it is being by bronze disease, a slow corrosion caused by prol posure to polluted air.

Architect Cesare Espe gested that the city build tor shaft below the square er the statue in times of b er or when demonstra taking place.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	I	T			N	E	W	S		A	V	O	W	S
T	S	O	T		O	M	I	T		B	O	N	U	S
A	S	I	E		M	E	N	U		A	G	O	R	A
B	A	L	L	P	A	R	K		F	I	G	U	R	E	S
			L	A	D	Y		F	I	S	S			
L	A	B	E	L	S		T	I	D		S	O	M	E
O	P	E	R	A			H	E	L	S		H	A	M
G	E	T	S	T	O	F	I	R	S	T	B	A	S	E
O	A	T		E	Y	E	N			A	A	R	O	N
S	C	E	W		E	Y	E		A	T	T	E	W	O
			M	A	R	E		O	R	I	S			
S	H	O	E	S	T	R	I	N	G	C	A	T	C	H
C	O	R	E	E	S		S	O	D	E		M	E	R	O
A	M	A	Z	E		S	T	E	N		D	R	A	Y
T	E	S	E	T		M	A	R	T		N	B	A	

BRIDGE — By Alan T

On the diagramed deal, an extraordinary bidding sequence developed when East opened one diamond, which was not a slip of the tongue. He was playing the Precision System, and selected the nebulous one-diamond opening, quite often based on a short suit, rather than a natural bid of two clubs.

South should perhaps have indicated his diamond length by bidding three diamonds, but he chose one spade, an unusual move with a four-card suit. This generated lively action around the table, and when the smoke cleared he was playing five spades doubled with three "inevitable" losers.

South ruffed the opening club lead and considered whether to enter dummy for a trump finesse. The risk of a diamond ruff was evident, so he cashed the spade ace and continued the suit when the king did not fall.

When West won with the king, he became hypnotized by his partner's opening one-diamond bid and shifted to that suit. That was all the help South needed. He ran his seven diamond tricks, discarding all dummy's hearts, and made an overtrick. The defenders' heart tricks withered on the vine.

West would have solved the problem if he had paused to consider South's distribution known to have begun wi four black cards, and must have at least five c red suit. If that suit was would no doubt have bid South must have conce mond length and theref been in no hurry to play A shift to the heart ace v for in case there were available.

NORTH (D)
♠J 10 9 7 3 2
♡ Q 8 6
♢ A Q
♣ 10 7

WEST	EAS
♠ K 8	♠ 6
♡ A 10 9 7	♡ K J
♢ 9 7	♢ 8 2
♣ 9 6 5 4 3	♣ A K

SOUTH
♠ A Q 5 4
♡ 5 3
♢ K J 10 6 5 4 3
♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable.

North	East	South
Pass	1♢	1♠
3♣	4♣	4♠
Pass	Pass	5♣
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club four.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

...ham Playoff Victor ...r Crenshaw in PGA

...as Boswell

...M. Mich., Aug. 6 ... Graham won the ...ament here yester... ...d hole of a mar... ...s playoff with Ben ...

...rated himself for a ...ble bogey on the ...tournament, forc... ...when he needed ...win outright. The ...ralian lipped the ...foot putt that al... ...back into the tour...

...the four rounds ...2, eight under par ...tter than the Oak... ...record.

...e two incredible ...two playoff holes ...alive. At the 444- ...to make a 14-foot ...ith Crenshaw al... ...with par.

...n the Swale

...rd second playoff ...reached the fringe ...ned the lip of the ...-foot eagle putt. ...a greenside swale ...to eight feet and ...straight do-or-die ...ie and a halve. ...e tough 202-yard ... Graham regained ...

...had double-bo... ...e had come to the ...disconsolate, say... ...all, "Whenever I ...e right decision, I ...one. That's the sto...

...rd hole, Crenshaw ...on into a trap. As ...up to hit, a child ...beside him, a baby ...an ABC-TV crane ...ble diesel roar. ...ng off," belowed a ...ham addressed his ...

...a bloody football ...the Miami Dol... ...w York," Graham ...d away. ...g all right," said ...

...stepped up and ...ur-iron shot just ...the hole. As Cren... ...22 feet, then lipped ...that might have ...am waited. Finally, ...ast putt in the heart ...mplete a par-bird- ...t that erased the ...at gruesome 72nd ...

...f the Day

...in every sense the ...y as he won the ...ze — and his first ...mpionship in 16 ...nd eight years on ...with a final round ...ourse record.

In fact, as Graham stepped to the 72nd tee, he was seven under par for the day. Had he parred that hole, he would have gotten a $50,000 bonus from Golf Magazine for breaking the all-time 72-hole PGA record of 271. And had he birdied that monster of a 459-yard par 4, he would have shot 62 for the day and broken the all-time PGA final round record of 63 for another $50,000 Golf Magazine prize.

Perhaps that $100,000 in bonuses was on his mind, for he played the hole far too aggressively. His drive was wild to the right. His six-iron second shot, bravely punched between trees, went across the green and was 50 feet from the hole in deep rough.

"I told him to hit it to the middle of the green," Graham's caddie said to Crenshaw's as they waited on the first tee for the playoff to begin. "But he went straight for the pin. shoooot."

Graham chili-dipped the chip shot, leaving the ball in the fringe. Then he chipped decently to four feet. But with the evening sun in his eyes, he pushed his putt to the right. But in the final analysis, that mattered little.

Third place went to Rex Caldwell, the third round leader, who shot a creditable 71 for a 274 total. Crenshaw, who has yet to win a major, had a 67.

Graham's 69-68-70-65-272 performance was greatly appreciated by a man in the clubhouse, Lee Elder. Had Crenshaw won, he would have bumped Elder from the 12th and final spot on the prestigious U.S. Ryder Cup team. But because Graham is not a member of the PGA of America, his victory had no bearing on Elder, who will become the first black eligible for the Ryder Cup.

Golfer of the World

Graham, who has won three PGA tour events, but has finished higher than 38th on the money list only once, is a golfer of the world, many of whose triumphs have come in the Far East.

As he rode off the course in victory, several fans cheerd, yelling, "Way to go, Lou," confusing him with American golfer Lou Graham, who won a week ago in Philadelphia. David Graham, who loves to hunt and designs golf clubs, has a wry Aussie wit, merely smiled.

His price for playing golf has been high. He left school, largely to pursue the game, when he was 14 despite his father's vow that he never would speak to him again if he did.

"My father has kept his word," Graham said here this week. "He hasn't spoken to me in 18 years." Perhaps, if he was watching television yesterday, he realized how much cause for pride he should have in his son.

PGA's Top Finishers

(Par 70)

David Graham	69-68-70-65—272
Ben Crenshaw	69-67-69-67—272
Rex Caldwell	67-70-66-71—274
Ron Streck	68-71-69-68—276
Gibby Gilbert	69-72-68-67—276
Jerry Pate	69-68-69-71—276
Howard Twitty	70-73-69-67—279
Jay Haas	68-69-73-69—279
Don January	69-70-71-69—279
Gary Koch	71-71-71-67—280
Lou Graham	69-74-68-69—280
Jerry McGee	72-69-71-69—281
Andy Bean	76-69-68-68—281
Jack Renner	71-74-66-70—281
Tom Watson	68-68-70-74—281
Bob Gilder	73-71-68-70—282
Graham Marsh	69-70-71-72—282
Hubert Green	68-70-73-71—282
Bruce Lietzke	69-69-71-73—282
Gene Littler	71-71-73-73—282

Bridesmaid Ben Fed Up With 2d

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Aug. 6 (UPI) — Ben Crenshaw has had it with finishing second.

"I don't like second worth a damn," said the red-haired Texan after he lost the PGA Championship to David Graham yesterday in a three-hole sudden-death playoff. "I'm sick of finishing second. Anybody would be."

The second-place finish was Crenshaw's fourth in his last six tournaments, including the British Open.

Paired with Graham, he started with three straight birdies to take the lead briefly, but fell back when Graham made a seven-birdie charge. He made it to the playoff only when Graham double-bogeyed the final hole. "I was fortunate to get into the playoff," admitted Crenshaw, who lost on the third extra hole.

"I've got to work like hell," said Crenshaw. "My game didn't hold up like it should have. Another second just tells me I have more work to do."



Associated Press

David Graham urges home a putt home during the PGA.

Milner Pinch-Hits Grand-Slam

Pirates Take 2 From Phils, Move Into First in NL East

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6 (AP) — Philadelphia's Pete Rose added to his record collection but the Pittsburgh Pirates swept into first place in the National League East yesterday with a 12-8, 5-2 doubleheader sweep of the Phils.

In the ninth inning of the opener, John Milner his a two-out pinch-hit grand-slam home run. Milner, batting for catcher Steve Nicosia (who had had a home run, two doubles and a single in four at-bats) hit reliever Tug McGraw's first pitch over the wall in right.

That trumped Greg Luzinski's bases-full homer in a six-run Phillie fifth inning, immediately following Rose's 2,427th single — which broke the league record set by Pirate Hall of Famer Honus Wagner.

The Phillies mounted 1-0 and 2-1 leads in the rain-interrupted second game, but the Pirates rallied for four runs in the fourth inning on Omar Moreno's two-run double and Phil Garner's two-run single.

Mets 4, Expos 2
Expos 7, Mets 3

In Montreal, Duffy Dyer and Ellis Valentine drove in two runs apiece and reliver Rudy May improved his record to 7-0 as Montreal defeated New York, 7-3, for a doubleheader split. But Montreal dropped out of first place by losing the opener, 4-2, thanks to Jose Cardenal's first homer of the season.

Reds 9, Padres 1

In Cincinnati, Ray Knight, Joe Morgan, Johnny Bench and Hector Cruz hit home runs to give Cincinnati a 9-1 victory over San Diego. Frank Pastore combined with Tom Hume on a seven-hitter.

Dodgers 8, Giants 1

In Los Angeles, Steve Garvey and Dave Lopes drove in three runs each while Don Sutton took over the all-time team lead in strikeouts as Los Angeles beat San Francisco, 8-1. Sutton (9-12) broke Don Drysdale's club record for strikeouts as he fanned six for a 14-year total of 2,487.

Cubs 3, Cardinals 2
Cards 5, Cubs 4

In Chicago, Tony Scott hit a two-run homer and Jerry Mumphrey had three singles and a sacrifice fly to leading St. Louis to a 5-4 victory over the Cubs and a split of their doubleheader. In the 3-2 opener, Bill Buckner drove in all Chicago runs with a fourth-inning homer and a two-run double in the eighth.

Astros 3, Braves 2

In Houston, Houston stole a club record seven bases, got two eighth-inning runs on singles by Jose Cruz and Jeff Leonard and defeated Atlanta, 3-2, for its sixth consecutive triumph.

Red Sox 7, Brewers 2
Red Sox 19, Brewers 5

In the American League, in Milwaukee, Carlton Fisk got four hits and knocked in four runs in a 27-hit assault as Boston swamped Milwaukee, 19-5, and completed a sweep of a doubleheader. Fred Lynn's three-run homer capped a five-run fifth inning as Boston won the first game, 7-2, behind Dennis Eckersley's sixth straight complete-game victory.

Angels 11, Twins 7
Twins 7, Angels 1

In Bloomington, Minn., Pete Redfern and Mike Marshall combined on a 12-strikeout six-hitter and Dan Goodwin drove in three runs with a triple and a single to lift Minnesota to a 7-1 victory over California for a doubleheader split. In the opener, Dan Ford homered, singled and drove in four runs in the Angels' 11-7 victory; Rick Miller added three singles and two RBIs.

Indians 6, Rangers 2
Rangers 14, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Danny Darwin pitched a four-hitter and Richie Zisk drove in four runs with a homer and a double to lead Texas on a 14-3 tear for a split of their doubleheader with the Indians. Cleveland won the opener, 6-2, on Cliff Johnson's three-run homer and the nine-hit pitching of Len Barker and Sid Monge.

Yankees 3, Orioles 2

In New York, Graig Nettles capped a three-run fourth inning with his first home run since June 23 and Tommy John became the American League's first 15-game winner with a seven-hitter, as New York posted a 3-2 victory over Baltimore.



AP

John Milner
After grand-slam gamer.

Royals 3, Tigers 2

In Detroit, Dennis Leonard allowed only five hits over eight innings and Darrell Porter hit a solo home run to lead Kansas City to a 3-2 triumph over Detroit.

A's 9, Mariners 8

In Seattle, Dave Revering and Tony Armas hit two homers each and combined for nine RBIs, powering Oakland to a 9-6 triumph over Seattle in a game that saw seven home runs. Revering drove in five runs with a three-run homer, a solo homer and a single. Armas hit a three-run homer and another with the bases empty.

White Sox 5, Blue Jays 4

In Toronto, Jorge Orta and Chet Lemon each hit first-inning two-run homers, and the nine-hit pitching of Ken Kravec and three relivers carried Chicago to a 5-4 victory over Toronto.

Unorthodox Angel Finds Room at the Top

Downing: Thinking Man's Hitter — Sort Of

By Malcolm Moran

ANAHEIM, Calif., Aug. 6 — Brian Downing — that is, the new, improved Brian Downing, with the more powerful body, the strange-looking open stance and a batting average almost 100 points higher than his career average — had an old problem. He had not had a hit in four games. His average had dropped 18 points in two weeks. He knew exactly what was wrong.

It was not his hands or feet or shoulders or hips or swing or follow-through, or any of the other elements in the science of hitting. The problem was inside his head. "I believe in positive thinking," he said. "But I'm not real good at positive thinking."

And there was a new problem, this year; the new numbers. Having started his career happily as a utility player, then having become a catcher who hit a lot of ground balls and batted .246 in six major-league seasons, Downing found himself atop the "Major League Leaders" list in the morning papers. It is not an easy place to be comfortable, especially if you've never been there before.

"I never considered myself a .300 hitter," he said. "Too many faults. Too many ways to pitch me. I've never hit .300 in my life."

Explanations were necessary everywhere he went. Last year, he hit .255. Now he is leading the American League at .337. In a half-season, Downing has had more hits, doubles, triple and runs batted in than he'd had in any full season. People wanted to know what he thought about the turnabout.

"I really didn't know at first," Downing said. "So I thought about it." That was his first mistake.

He studied every detail in his swing. A natural motion was divided into awkward pieces. When his average started to drop, he thought about slumps that cost him 20 and 30 points in past seasons.

It was easier to talk about his new body — about the weight program he started after the cast was taken off his right arm following elbow surgery last year. He lifted weights three to four hours a day, five days a week, bench-pressing as much as 300 pounds. He gained 15 pounds, weighing 200 at the start of spring training. His old uniform did not fit. He became known as the Incredible Hulk.

Downing had decided to lift weights when he was in the hospital. He read about baseball and about what the California Angels needed to win a pennant. "I had to be considered one of the weak links. I read that we lacked a shortstop and catcher. It really got in deep. I was just tired of being mediocre. I have the mental qualities. It had to be a physical problem."

It always was. Downing was 5-feet-7 and 150 pounds in high school and did not make the varsity team until his senior year. In his one college season he batted .333, according to a White Sox scouting report. The report was accurate: Downing had batted three times that season, with one hit.

Downing is convinced he was signed because he could play any position. He caught when the White Sox needed one, and played five seasons in Chicago. In 1977 he was traded to the Angels for Bobby Bonds and two young players who are now in the minors. The two former White Sox who arrived with Downing — Chris Knapp and Dave Frost — wound up in the starting rotation this season.

Downing was determined to improve his average. He became the full-time catcher last year. With 10 days to go in the season, he was hitting about .270. "I really was obsessed with getting to .285," he said, but he finished at .255. It was depressing, and so was the criticism.

He lifted weights and spent $1,600 on a pitching machine and a batting cage that he put up in his backyard. He had tried contact lenses once and had not liked them, but he could not see pitches well when he looked out to the side of his glasses. So he developed a stance with his left foot planted out toward third base; his body faced the pitcher. He holds his hands high, near his right ear. As the pitch is released the hands come down, and the left foot comes in toward the plate, and then back out as he swings.

"It's comfortable," Downing said.

Says Deron Johnson, the Angels' batting coach: "He looks funny, but when he ends up he's like everybody else. He's got an idea every time he goes up to the plate."

At times recently, Downing has had too many ideas. The more he was asked about hitting, the more he thought about it. The more he thought, the worse it became.

"I know what's wrong," he said. "I think I'm striking too soon, so my hands are too far in front of me. . .Right now I think I should go very wide. That's the way I feel more comfortable. Maybe I should try it. I start thinking about where my feet were. Used to be, I'd walk up to the plate with my bat and hit."

He was afraid this was the start of his long annual slump. In his first at-bat in a game last week, he changed his stance for the first time this season. He stood with his feet parallel to each other and strided toward the pitcher. But on the second pitch, he changed again, his feet staying the same but his stride toward third base. On the next pitch, he reverted to his old, open stance.

He had two hits that night, and his name was back at the top of the list of averages. Things were fine — as long as he didn't have to explain everything all over again. "I'm kind of all talked out," he said.



Brian Downing

Bob Unser Wins At Watkins Glen

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., Aug. 6 (UPI) — Bobby Unser averaged 120.88 mph over 62 laps yesterday to capture the 150-mile debut race of Indianapolis-type cars on the winding Watkins Glen road-racing circuit.

Indy 500 winner Rick Mears finished second in the race for the $24,715 first prize. Gordon Johncock was third, Danny Ongais fourth and the winner's brother, Al Unser, fifth.

The lead changed hands between the Unsers six times and no one else led over the 2.4-mile course. Bobby Unser took final command on the 48th lap when transmission problems forced his brother to drop back.

Eight of the 18 starters managed to finish as the drivers contended with 90-degree heat and a track slippery with oil spills from earlier races.

Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 400 000 010—5 9 0
Toronto 000 011 020—4 9 1
Kravec, Scarberry (7), Hoffman (9), Farmer (9) and M.May, Naboradny (9); Lemanczyk, B.Moore (1), Buskey (8) and Cerone. W—Kravec, 10-10. L—Lemanczyk, 8-9. HRs—Chicago, Orta (8), Lemon (12).

Baltimore 002 000 000—2 7 1
New York 000 300 00x—3 8 0
Flanagan and Dempsey; John and Gulden. W—John, 15-6. L—Flanagan, 14-7. HRs—Baltimore, Singleton (27), Murray (15). New York, Nettles (14).

First Game
Boston 000 050 020—7 10 1
Milwaukee 101 000 000—2 7 1
Eckersley and Fisk; Sorensen, Mitchell (5) and B.Martinez, C.Moore (8). W—Eckersley, 14-5. L—Sorensen, 12-12. HR—Boston, Lynn (27).

Second Game
Boston 314 032 213—19 27 1
Milwaukee 000 021 011— 5 11 5
Drago, Remmerswaal (4), Burgmeier (7), Campbell (9) and Montgomery, Allenson (6); Augustine, Cleveland (3), Mitchell (3), Haas (6), McClure (7), Castro (9) and Moore. W—Remmerswaal, 1-0. L—Augustine, 3-4. HRs—Boston, Hobson (18), Lynn (28).

Kansas City 110 001 000—3 7 0
Detroit 001 000 001—2 6 1
Leonard, Hrabosky (9), Quisenberry (9) and Porter; Petry, Hiller (7), A.Lopez (8) and Parrish. W—Leonard, 7-8. L—Petry, 3-3. HR—Kansas City, Porter (13).

First Game
California 000 324 110—11 15 0
Minnesota 302 010 100— 7 14 2
Ase, LaRoche (3), Clear (7) and Downing; Zahn, Erickson (5), Serum (8) and Wynegar. W—LaRoche, 4-9. L—Erickson, 0-7. HRs—California, Ford (15), Minnesota, Smalley (20), Wilfong (6).

Second Game
California 010 000 000—1 6 1
Minnesota 010 210 03x—7 6 0
Eddy, Barlow (5) and Donahue, Downing (8); Redfern, Marshall (7) and Wynegar. W—Redfern, 6-1. L—Eddy, 1-1.

First Game
Texas 002 000 000—2 9 0
Cleveland 300 300 00x—6 9 0
Medich and Sundberg; Barker, Monge (8) and Hassey. W—Barker, 2-4. L—Medich, 5-5. HR—Cleveland, C.Johnson (9).

Second Game
Texas 000 530 312—14 17 0
Cleveland 200 001 000— 3 4 1
Darwin and Roberts; Paxton, Reuschel (5), Andersen (7) and Alexander. W— Darwin, 3-2. L—Paxton, 7-6. HRs—Texas, Zisk (11), Cleveland, Thornton (19).

Oakland 010 401 003—9 12 1
Seattle 410 000 003—8 13 1
Kingman, Hamilton (7) and Newman; Dressler, Montague (4), Hinton (6), Stein (8) and Stanson. W—Kingman, 2-4. L— Montague, 5-4. HRs—Oakland, Revering 2 (11), Armas 2 (10). Seattle, Paciorek (3), R.Jones (19), Meyer (17).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game
St. Louis 200 000 000—2 8 0
Chicago 000 100 02x—3 5 0
S.Martinez, Knowles (8), Littell (8) and Kennedy, Simmons (8); Lamp, Hernandez (8), Sutter (9) and Blackwell, Foote (8). W—Hernandez, 3-1. L—S.Martinez, 9-5. HR—Chicago, Buckner (10).

Second Game
St. Louis 021 010 100—5 9 2
Chicago 000 200 020—4 8 1
B.Forsch, Littell (8) and Simmons; Holtzman, Caudill (6), McGlothen (9) and Foote. W—Forsch, 9-10. L—Holtzman, 6-9. HRs—St.Louis, T.Scott (4). Chicago, Martin (14).

First Game
Philadelphia 020 040 000— 6 9 4
Pittsburgh 003 021 014—12 13 1
Carlton, Saucier (6), Eastwick (9), McGraw (9) and McCarver; Blyleven, Coleman (5), Romo (7), Tekulve (9) and Nicosia. W—Tekulve, 5-6. L—Eastwick, 1-2. HRs—Philadelphia, Luzinski (15), Unser (5). Pittsburgh, Lacy (4), Nicosia (4), Milner (12).

Second Game
Philadelphia 100 100 000—2 9 1
Pittsburgh 100 400 00x—5 5 0
Noles, Lerch (4), Reed (7) and Boone; D.Robinson, Romo (5), Tekulve (9) and Ott. W—Romo, 8-3. L—Noles, 3-3.

First Game
New York 020 000 200—4 11 0
Montreal 000 002 000—2 7 1
D.Ellis, Givnn (7) and Stearns; Grimsley, Bahnsen (7), Sanderson (8) and Carter. W—D.Ellis, 2-4. L—Grimsley, 8-7. HR—New York, Cardenal (1).

Second Game
New York 020 000 001—3 9 1
Montreal 002 100 10x—4 10 0
Twitchell, Hassler (2), Murray (4), Bernard (6) and Hodges; Palmer, May (4) and Dyer. W—May, 7-0. L—Twitchell, 5-3. HR—Montreal, Staub (1).

San Diego 100 000 000—1 7 1
Cincinnati 301 041 00x—9 9 0
Jones, Rasmussen (5), Flingers (7) and Tenace, Fahey (6); Pastore, Hume (8) and Carrell. W—Pastore, 3-5. L—Jones, 8-7. HRs—Cincinnati, Knight (7), Morgan (7), Bench (12), H.Cruz (2).

San Francisco 000 000 010—1 7 1
Los Angeles 400 301 00x—8 12 0
Knepper, Griffin (4), Nastu (6), Lavelle (8) and Littlejohn; Sutton, Castillo (9) and Yeager. W—Sutton, 9-12. L—Knepper, 8-6. HRs—San Francisco, Ivie (17), Los Angeles, Garvey (17), Lopes (24).

Atlanta 000 100 100—2 7 1
Houston 000 000 12x—3 8 0
Solomon, Garber (7) and Nolan; J.Niekro, Roberge (8), Sambito (9) and Ashby. W—Roberge, 3-0. L—Garber, 5-12.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

MINNESOTA TWINS — Placed Paul Hartzell, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Roger Erickson, pitcher, from Toledo of the International League.
National League

CHICAGO CUBS — Optioned Donnie Moore, pitcher, to Wichita of the American Association. Recalled Doug Capilla, pitcher, from Wichita.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	63	46	.578	—
Montreal	61	45	.575	½
Chicago	57	49	.538	4½
Philadelphia	56	55	.505	8
St. Louis	53	53	.500	8½
New York	46	60	.434	15½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	66	47	.584	—
Cincinnati	61	52	.540	5
San Francisco	52	59	.468	13
San Diego	50	63	.442	16
Los Angeles	48	62	.436	16½
Atlanta	45	67	.402	20½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	74	36	.673	—
Boston	67	41	.620	6½
Milwaukee	64	48	.571	11½
New York	59	50	.541	15
Detroit	55	53	.509	18½
Cleveland	55	53	.500	19½
Toronto	33	77	.300	41½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	63	49	.563	—
Texas	58	51	.532	3½
Minnesota	57	51	.528	4
Kansas City	55	54	.505	6½
Chicago	48	61	.440	13½
Seattle	47	65	.420	16
Oakland	33	78	.297	29½

Macdonald Retires

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Arsenal and England striker Malcolm Macdonald, 29, has announced his retirement from soccer. He cited his right knee, operated upon twice last year.

...night Sun, a London Pub and a Horse

...d Smith

...Aug. 6 (NYT) — It ...he Paris Herald by ...midnight sun off ...ay, provided you ... on a copy. The ...ld and forbidding ...s the mountain with ...mething to see. But ...ig spectacle on the ...nse is that of pas... ...o the news dealer's ...Tromso for the In... ...ald-Tribune, three ...e Anderson of The ...es could see these ...urists tearing their ...s column, he would ...

...h Cape plateau a ...Australia sat gazing ...at Amundsen and ...on Polar expedi... ...hat Rita, the guide, ...on the bus from ...at according to the ...mbers of Jimmy ...ment had either quit ...

...loy, Attila ...

...the Polarlys, the ra... ...me up with half a ...like Joe Califano, ...James Schlesinger, ...t added that Cyrus ...bigniew Brzezinski ...but "would not be ...rman tourist known ...gers as Attila the ...f his winning man... ...he bulletin and ...merica needs a new ...nother 48 hours ...he Tribune made it ...rter's Cabinet and ...ed resignations and ...five.

...ally startling news ...the baseball team ...ch showed the Los ...rs, defending cham... ...National League, in ...games behind Hous... ...2½ back of Atlanta. ...were closer to the ...ir division. Tommy ...n 17 games for the ...ear, was 13-3 with ...

...wed on, visiting vil... ...been rebuilt after the ...on wrought by the ...ation in World War ... this history, a big ...oted on a rock near ...paint looked fresh, ...necessarily indicate ...of a neo-Nazi move... ...the name King Olav ...ed on a cliff face, but ...hean that Norway's ...in for graffiti. At 7ft. ...iff.

...the thermometer touched its highest mark in three years and the heat wave brought with it a plague of green flies. They're scarcely bigger than the no-see-ums on American trout streams and not in the same league as pests, but they made Page 1 in the London papers.

Mayfair Pub Fare

The Duke Albemarle remains a pleasant pub on Dover Street in Mayfair. Back in 1960, a stop was made there for a nightcap. There had been a lunch that day with Harry Levine, then promoting fights in competition with Jack Solomons, and he had told anecdotes suitable for use in a sports column. By evening, though, the name of a principal in one story had eluded memory. The bartender in the Duke of Albemarle looked like a fight fan, whatever fight fans look like.

"Who was a heavyweight," he was asked, "that Harry Levine put in with Primo Carnera around 1932?"

From under the bar, the innkeeper brought up Nat Fleischer's "Ring Record Book," containing the answer, of course. "Look on the fly leaf," the bartender said. The book was inscribed to him by Nat Fleischer, in person. That was no great surprise, for when Nat Fleischer was alive it was not possible to visit a spot where boxing's tireless little ambassador hadn't just been.

During a refueling stop in Fiji en route to the 1956 Olympics, a man had said: "Nat Fleischer was here last night, refereed our bouts." At a boxing show in Melbourne, half the spectators cued up for Nat's autograph. So it was all over the world. Now in the Duke Albermarle this summer, an experiment seemed in order.

"Have you," one of the two bartenders was asked, "a copy of Nat Fleischer's 'Ring Record Book?' " Puzzled, the bartender referred the question to his younger colleague, who said they had some brochures but they were upstairs. "No," the question was repeated. "This is a boxing record book. You used to have one here."

"How long ago?" the younger guy asked. He looked about 29.

"Nineteen years ago."

"Nineteen years?" he said. "Gimme a chance!"

Then there was racing at Ascot with Troy going in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. Sir Michael Sobell's colt had won the Epsom Derby and the Irish Sweeps Derby but only three horses — Nijinsky, Grundy and The Ministrel — had ever capped a double Derby score with victory in Ascot's big stakes.

England loves its morning papers and is kind to them. The feature race was third on the program, post time, 3:20 p.m., many hours before the first edition. Well ahead of that time, the Queen Mother appeared in the walking ring, a pleasantly smiling lady in lavender dress and lavender hat. A field of eight paraded around her — Troy and his stablemate, Road to Glory, and six opponents.

The favorite is a sturdy bay with three white feet, not especially tall but big-barrelled for a 3-year-old. Completely relaxed, he just slouched along. They say he is lazy, and because he does his running late in the race they use a stablemate as a rabbit to insure an honest pace.

Road to Glory, the rabbit, went right to the front at the start. Horses run clockwise at Ascot, or what would be clockwise if clocks were triangular. From a start to the left of the stand, the field slanted off toward the horizon, downhill past a green background of trees, then up, then down into Swinley Bottom and sharp right around the vertex of the triangle. Nothing pressed Road to Glory down the long leg to the base of the triangle, the homestretch. Willie Carson let Troy loaf along in fourth.

On the turn into the straight, Swiss Maid, the only filly in the race, slipped on the grass and almost went down. Clods flew as Troy struggled briefly to hold his footing. Then, after straightening for home, he came down on the outside and took command. Gay Mecene, the second choice, ran hard at him but was a length and a half back at the finish. With a slow pace, the time for a mile and a half was 2:33. That's nine seconds behind Secretariat's time in the Belmont Stakes.

Troy has now won five stakes in a row. Though the fact that he needs a rabbit may dim his luster in some eyes, he probably is a good horse, maybe very good. He'll be pointed for France's Arc de Triomphe in October. His people apparently aren't interested in the Washington, D.C., International at Laurel.

The Queen Mother presented trophies while spectators laughed and patted their palms. Departing, she stopped to speak to a boy of about 8, whose mother glowed with delight. It was easy to see why the British love their Queen Mum, this gracious lady who looks and acts like Mrs. Windsor, widow. You'd never hear her start a sentence. "My daughter, the Queen. . ."

Knoetze-Spinks Bout Scheduled

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5 (AP) — Kallie Knoetze and Leon Spinks, losers in the two elimination fights for the World Boxing Association heavyweight title, will fight each other in Bophuthatswana in December. The announcement was made yesterday at a press briefing held by promoter Bob Arum and heavyweight championship contender John Tate.

Arum, Tate and Tate's entourage arrived here late Saturday to begin preparations for the Oct. 20 fight between Tate and Gerrie Coetzee. The winner of that fight, in Pretoria, will take over Muhammad Ali's retired crown as WBA heavyweight champ.

Knoetze lost to Tate in May, while Spinks was soundly beaten by Coetzee in June. "Leon has had talks with Tate about South Africa and he will gladly come here now," Arum said.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 275 At-Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Downing Cal	103	359	63	121	.337
Kemp Det	100	370	62	123	.333
Bochte Sea	102	374	58	125	.332
Lynn Bos.	102	388	79	126	.329
G.Brett KC	106	445	81	145	.326
Lezcano Mil	96	330	53	107	.324
Smalley Min	108	411	71	133	.324
Rice Bos	107	427	81	137	.321
A.Oliver Tex	90	327	46	104	.318
Molitor Mil	102	420	60	130	.310

Home Runs

Lynn, Bos. 28; Singleton, Balt, 27; Rice, Bos. 27; Thomas, Mil, 27; Baylor, Calif, 25.

Runs Batted In

Baylor, Calif. 97; Lynn, Bos. 87; Rice, Bos. 86; Singleton, Balt, 83; Kemp, Det. 80.

Pitching (10 Decisions)

R.Davis, NY, 9-1, .900; Kern, Texas, 10-2, .833; Clear, Calif, 10-3, .769; Zahn, Minn, 9-3, .750; Eckersley, Bos, 14-5, .737; Barrios, Chi, 8-3, .727; John, NY, 15-6, .714.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 275 At-Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Winfield SD	112	422	69	143	.339
Foster Cin	79	285	45	95	.333
K.Hernandez StL	106	408	77	135	.331
Templeton StL	101	433	68	141	.326
Garvey LA	110	449	65	145	.323
Horner Atl	77	305	42	98	.321
Brock StL	84	284	41	91	.320
Rose Phi	112	425	61	136	.318
Griffey Cin	93	377	61	119	.316
Knight Cin	103	377	45	118	.313

Home Runs

Schmidt, Phila, 38; Kingman, Chi, 37; Winfield, SD, 25; Lopes, LA, 24; Matthews, Atl, 23.

Runs Batted In

Kingman, Chi, 88; Schmidt, Phila, 86; Winfield, SD, 83; Clark, SF, 75; K.Hernandez, StL, 73.

Pitching (10 Decisions)

Tidrow, Chi, 8-2, .800; Bibby, Pitts, 8-2, .800; LaCoss, Cin, 11-4, .733; Romo, Phila, 8-3, .727; J.Niekro, Houst, 15-6, .714; Littell, StL, 7-3, .700; Blyleven, Pitts, 9-4, .692; Seaver, Cin, 10-5, .667.

Art Buchwald

Got Any Diseases Left for a Benefit?

PALM BEACH, Fla. — Of all the communities in the United States there is probably none as social as Palm Beach, Fla. This sun-drenched, diamond-studded, Rolls Royce-clogged stretch of real estate has more cocktail and dinner parties per capita than any other town in the Free World.


Buchwald

There is a society editor for every five families in the colony, as opposed to the national average of one for every 100 families. But Palm Beach is not social just for the sake of being social. All the social activity down here has to do with raising money for some charity. It is very gauche to have a party for the sake of a party and, therefore, everyone is in the business of giving a party for a cause.

It's gotten so that two people can't have breakfast together without making a donation to an orphanage.

* * *

As a matter of fact, while there is no shortage of parties and balls in Palm Beach, there is a shortage of diseases to give them for. The old-timers in Palm Beach have all the good diseases tied up. The first families of the city have a monopoly on heart, cancer, cerebral palsy and mental health, and a newcomer who is trying to crash society down here has very few illnesses left to choose from.

The other day I asked four friends to have lunch with me and one of them, Mrs. Paul Ames, asked, "What's it for?"

"Nothing," I said. "We just want to have lunch."

"You can't just have lunch without a reason," she said. "If you can come up with a good disease, we'll accept."

I called the local Palm Beach hospital and asked them if there were any diseases for which there hadn't been benefits held this season.

"You're calling awfully late," the woman said. "The only thing we still have open is malaria and yellow fever."

"Is arthritis taken?" I asked.

"It was one of the first to go. We can't give you diabetes or hay fever, either."

"Well, is there some hospital I could raise money for?"

"We have an animal shelter in Cheyenne, Wyoming, that hasn't been spoken for."

"OK, I'll give a luncheon for that. What do I do now?"

* * *

"You have to form a committee."

"What for?"

"To get your wife's picture in the newspaper. Why else would you want to give a benefit?"

"That's true," I said.

"Just call the local newspaper and they'll send a photographer over in 10 minutes."

I formed a committee consisting of my wife as honorary chairman, Mrs. Ames as program chairman and Mrs. Howard Gould, of Cincinnati, as decorations chairman.

After the newspaper photographers took their pictures, I took the women and their husbands to lunch in the coffee shop of the Palm Beach Towers where we all were staying.

* * *

Unfortunately, the coffee shop was very crowded and we had to share our table with three other couples whom we didn't know.

But it worked out fine because the three couples each pledged $1,000 for our animal shelter in Cheyenne and our party in turn bought $3,000 in raffle tickets that they were selling for a retired lifeguards' home in Seattle.

Art Buchwald is on vacation but left behind this golden oldie.

Henry Moore Prize

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (AP) — Minami Tuda, a Japanese sculptress and winner of two prizes in international sculpture contests, was named grand-prize winner in the first Henry Moore Contest sponsored by the Sankei newspaper, the Hakone Open Air Museum and Fuji Television. She won about $19,000.

'Utterly Out of Touch'

Mary McCarthy Mellows as an Expatriate in Paris, But Feels Unable Now to Write a Novel Set in the U.S.

By Nan Robertson

CASTINE, Me. (NYT) — Mary McCarthy is out of touch with America.

"Utterly out of touch," unable to "write a novel that's set in America now," not knowing "how young Americans talk." That is the self-judgment of the woman who was once called "the First Lady of American letters" and "quite possibly, the cleverest woman in America" — the novelist, critic and essayist who for decades was the highbrow's highbrow, the darling and the bete noire of radical and intellectual circles in and around New York.

At 67, she is an enthusiastic expatriate, living on the Left Bank of Paris with her handsome fourth husband, James West, and enjoying the company of an international set of friends. West is the information officer in Paris for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

They have lived there since 1962, spending six weeks every summer of the intervening years in their superb house on Penobscot Bay in Castine, one of the prettiest villages in New England. To McCarthy, Castine is perfect and unreal: "It isn't like being in America." Asked her impressions of the United States, she laughed and said, "I haven't been there."

She has just finished her first novel since "Birds of America" eight years ago. Called "Cannibals and Missionaries," it will be published Oct. 15. It is set in 1975 and is about terrorists who hijack a plane, holding as hostages a group of American art collectors and a committee of American liberals bound for Iran to investigate torture under the shah.

Is it a thriller? "I don't know. It certainly has a lot of suspense in it."

'The Family Smile'

Her face, rather stern in repose, is lighted by a merry smile that constantly plays over her features, crinkling her large, pale-green eyes. "It's the family smile," she said. "My brother has it," she said of actor Kevin McCarthy. For years, her trademark hairdo was a smooth black coif parted in the middle and drawn back into a bun; it has given way to soft gray curls over the ears and a barrette on one side.

Famous for her malice, McCarthy appears to have mellowed, or at least to be more wary; repeatedly, just when she seemed ready to fling a poisoned dart, she stopped and said: "Let's not go into that."

Speaking of America, she said: "I'm utterly out of touch. That's why my last two books, 'Birds of America' and this one, start in America and fairly quickly move abroad and get a wider cast of international characters. I don't think I could write a novel that's set in America now. It is one of the difficulties you run into as a result of living outside the country. You no longer know what people really talk like," particularly the young.

She said the character she had the most trouble making sound right was a young American journalist. "I don't know how she talks nearly as well as I know how the old bishop talks."

The inspiration for her newest book, which she began in November, 1974, came from a bizarre case in the early '70s. Terrorists "kidnapped" Vermeer's painting, "Young Lady With a Guitar," and cut strips off the work, sent them to a newspaper and threatened to "execute" the masterpiece unless two convicted IRA woman terrorists were freed. The painting was later recovered in a London churchyard but no arrests were made.

"People were absolutely gripped by this. It seemed even more alarming than the Getty boy's ear or Patty Hearst because the picture was irreplaceable," she said.

Merciless

McCarthy's most famous book, and the only one that became a best seller and a movie, was "The Group," published in 1963, in which she drew mercilessly comic portraits of the group she herself belonged to, or at least knew, in the Vassar class of '33.

Many of her novels seem partly autobiographical, and it has been widely believed that the poisonous portrait of Miles Murphy in "A Charmed Life" resembled McCarthy's second husband, the august critic and dean of American letters, the late Edmund Wilson.

"It was the circumstance that was drawn from real life. It was in no way a portrait of Edmund Wilson," the author said.

Some of McCarthy's relatives attribute her literary success to a childhood of Dickensian misery in Minneapolis. When she was 6, her father and mother, handsome, winning and romantic, died within a day of each other in the influenza epidemic of 1918. She and her three younger brothers were put in the care of two miserly, sadistic guardians. Of that time, Kevin McCarthy said, "Something must have congealed right there within her breast against life as it is and as it has been."

Her maternal grandfather rescued her from this brutal household when she was 11 and took her back to Seattle with him, where she acquired an expensive and excellent education. At 14, McCarthy said, she met the man "who was to become my first husband," the actor Harold Johnsgrud. She married him a week after graduating from Vassar.

He had "a very alive, amusing, histrionic face, was prematurely bald and had a marvelous body," she said. "He struck me very much then. He was nine years older. He would say, 'Ah, and here's the child, Mary.' I was mortified."


Gary Gerstger, New York Times

New McCarthy subject: Hijacking.

A college classmate once said of her: "No one can forget her intellectual performance. She made the average student feel like a pink. We were undergraduates, she was a scholar."

"I was very happy at Vassar," the author said. "It was exciting intellectually. My favorite teacher was Helen Sandison, who was Jackie Kennedy's favorite, by the way. She had a clear, conscientious, witty mind. She taught Shakespeare. Her great friend Anna Kitchel was my other favorite. She taught freshman English, Blake and Keats. She was a Middle Westerner with an open, hearty personality. Both of them were great shaker-uppers."

The author met her present husband in Warsaw while on a lecture tour in 1959. They divorced their respective spouses and were married in Paris in 1961. West will retire from OECD in December.

McCarthy is stimulated by her life in Paris, but "I have hardly a friend who's 100 percent French," she said. "My best French friend is the daughter of a Hungarian Jew who's married to an Italian. They're practically all half something else or Jewish with a more international outlook. There are almost no Americans left," she said, now that Janet Flanner, the New Yorker correspondent, and James Jones, author of "From Here to Eternity," have died.

The American writers she still reads include Elizabeth Hardwick, Alison Lurie and Joseph Heller. She doesn't like John Updike any more. Of William Faulkner, whom she once called "the one great American writer," she said, "I am out of touch with Faulkner."

PEOPLE: *Man-of-War Sting; Nyad's 60-Mile Sw*

Diana Nyad, 29, halted by a Portugese man-of-war sting in her bid to swim from the Bahamas to Florida, says that she'll try the marathon swim again later this month. No one has completed the 60-mile swim, but Nyad said that she was performing a "textbook swim" before the man-of-war stopped her. "I've had some painful moments in my career, including sea sickness and hallucinations," she said. "But I've never had a pain like that. I was paralyzed in my back for two hours. Imagine someone shocking you with an electrical current and not letting go. I felt I was being shocked all across the front of my body. I could barely talk." She was treated at Broward General Medical Center in Fort Lauderdale for stings over 20 percent of her body. She was pulled from the water more than 12 hours after she went in near Alice Town, the Bahamas, and was about 28 miles from her starting point when the man-of-war struck. "She looked like she was frozen," said her manager, Robert Walker. "If there was no one else around, I'm sure she would have drowned."

* * *

Former Attorney General John Mitchell says that he isn't exactly living with Mary Gore Dean, widow of former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Gordon Dean. In an interview in Newsweek, Mitchell says "living with" is "not the correct phraseology." He says he has his own residence in Washington but uses her house "as a place to entertain or see business associates." Mitchell, the highest ranking member of the Nixon administration convicted in the Watergate cover-up, was paroled six months ago. He told Newsweek that the book he is writing about his experiences won't touch on the late Martha Mitchell or on former President Richard Nixon.

* * *

Varetta Shankle is reigning as the new Miss Black America — but her realm is in turmoil. First, Miss Black America 1978 left and Miss Shankle, 20, of Jackson, Miss., eventually was crowned by last year's runner-up. Three of the 10 judges and several of the 27 contestants quit during the pageant. Police were called when several contestants joined an angry mother in denouncing the contest as a fraud. The pageant disruption was the latest in a series of protests over the handling of beauty contests. On July 27, the reigning Miss USA, Leilani O'Mel[illegible] Township, N.J., refu[illegible] her crown to he[illegible] Long Beach, saying [illegible] received most of [illegible] promised.

* * *

Israeli Prime Minis[illegible] Begin, who was rel[illegible] hospital late last w[illegible] his 66th birthday wi[illegible] greeting from Presi[illegible] rael Radio reported [illegible] days in Jerusalem's [illegible] pital for treatment [illegible] nor stroke. He left [illegible] aided Friday, lookin[illegible] good spirits.

* * *

New secretary or t[illegible] ment of Health, [illegible] Welfare will contini[illegible] smoking of tobacco[illegible] geon General Julius[illegible] an interview with [illegible] Globe, Richmond s[illegible] Harris, who was sw[illegible] secretary on Friday[illegible] will not end the ag[illegible] ment to fight smokin[illegible] who does not smok[illegible] seph Califano, who[illegible] President Carter. It [illegible] that Califano's stanc[illegible] ing, which angered [illegible] co-producing states[illegible] for his removal.

* * *

New York detectives[illegible] non thought he h[illegible] when a caller said[illegible] Crater, one of the[illegible] missing persons i[illegible] States, was having a[illegible] York bar last wee[illegible] passed out when [illegible] Gannon said. "Sin[illegible] was a guy dressed[illegible] in the wanted pict[illegible] turned out to be a t[illegible] playing a prank, b[illegible] Crater's disappearar[illegible] intrigue. Crater, a[illegible] preme Court judge[illegible] Aug. 6, 1930, on a[illegible] where he stepped in[illegible] than $6,000 telepi[illegible] been received by N[illegible] over the years [illegible] whereabouts. He w[illegible] gally dead in 1937[illegible] ported seeing Crate[illegible] tor in California, a[illegible] senger in the Adria[illegible] operator in Africa.

—SAM

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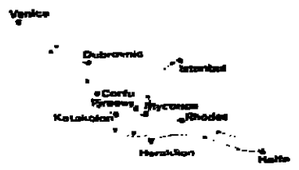
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